THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS: Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

VOL. V. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1872. NO. 38.

At the Last.

Come once, just once, dear love, when I am
 dead—
 Ah, God, I would it were this hour to-night—
And look your last upon the frozen face
 That was to you a summer's brief delight.

The silent lips will not entreat you then,
 Nor the eyes vex you with unwelcome tears
The low, sad voice will utter no complaint,
 Nor the heart tremble with its restless fears.

I shall be still—you will forgive me then
 For all that I have been, or failed to be—
Say, as you look, "Poor heart, she loved me
 well,
 No other love will be so true to me."

Then bend and kiss the lips that will not speak,
 One little kiss for all the dear dead days,—
Say once, "God rest her soul!" then go in peace,
 No haunting ghost shall meet you in your
 ways.

The Confidante.

A letter, Lucy? for me to read?
 Ah! tell-tale blushes, what secret now?
I am but teasing. There, never heed,
 Nor blur with furrows that little brow.

Yes, as I thought. 'Tis the old, old tale;
 He loves you dreams of you night and day;
With hope he brightens, with dread turns
 pale,
 Truths, dear sister, or babblings gay,

Love lives forever, if heart-born—real;
 But fades like the roses I've now just
 clipped,
When told by one who your peace would steal,
 Then flit to some blossom as honey-lipped.

To you each word here is truth's own mint;
 To me, once cheated, there's room for
 doubt;
You, sister, could give him your love sans
 stint—
 What? tears and trembling? a dawning
 pout?

Well, darling, believe then, and cynic thought
 Shall fade away in your love's sweet sun;
He is not worldly, nor fashion-taught;
 I would not darken new light begun.

His words are manly; an honest ring
 Sounds in each sentence. Ah, Lucy, live
Long in the love that can never wing,
 Whilst I—well, yes—I have yet to give.

DAVID'S LOVE.

"Marian!"

"Marian Holbrook. Where can that girl be? Idling away her time, I'll warrant, over spotted butterflies, or sumthin' like it, and them currants ought to be on a stewin'."

Standing up, in the white door, wreathed with its exuberant scarlet runner, the good lady shaded her weak blue eyes with one brown hand, and looked long and earnestly across the garden expanse—the rows of thrifty plants—a sentinel column of hollyhocks, red and white, around which the bees were droaning, clumps of cinnamon roses showered down with every breath of air, four o'clocks, and stunted geraniums, to the thick hedge of currant bushes, farther on. Still no sign of the dimpled little maiden, in the pink sun-bonnet, who had gone to pick currants for Miss Follingsbie's tea.

The sun went down behind the rye field, near by, whose spears gleamed like splints of gold or bronze; the bluebird flew away to her nest and Marian went up the path between the hollyhocks, sifting the currants through her taper fingers, wishing she was a great lady, like Miss Follingsbie, perhaps, with braided hair and a silk gound from year to year, and never hear her bondswoman (dead Samuel Higgins' spouse) lecture and scold, and tell her what an idle baggage she was, and not worth the salt in her porridge.

"Mariana Holbrook, you'll sartin be the death of me. I could a'picked all the currants from here to Jersey and made jam of 'em."

"I suppose Miss Follingsbie is quite tuckered out in this time, and thinks we don't intend to give her any supper to-night."

Mrs. Higgins, elbow deep in cupcake, dusted the flour from her arms with her checked apron, took away the pan of currants, about which there had been such a to-do, and waited for an explanation of some sort. None forthcoming, she returned to the cup-cake vigorously.

David Higgins, a tall, comely youth, in soiled linen, and signs of weariness on his brown face, entered the kitchen door, and silently watched the two, and followed with his eyes the deft little girl

"Mother, I don't want to interfere, but don't you think you are sometimes too severe with Marian? She is not of your blood, you know, and she is so very young. I believe she means to do what is right."

"Of course she means to do what's right," Mrs. Higgins said, apologetically, making an end of her cake, and clearing away all evidence of its construction.

"I never said, David, that she did, as far as such shiftless critters know. But Marian is a great trial to me. I pity any man who is to get her for a wife; he would have to be good natured and rich to stand her ways. She's destruction itself."

Marian put the finishing touches to the table, shining with its old-fashioned silver spoons and sprigged china (an heirloom in the honored family from which Mrs. Higgins sprang), and bathing the flushed face in a great tin basin of cool water, dried it on the wholesome linen, which imparted a deeper pink than carnation. Once more the brown locks were bound up, and, snatching a re[illegible]nd yellow trumpet flower from the vi[illegible] about the door, Marian went back [illegible]e best room and poured out Miss [illegible]ngsbie's tea, wondering why she [illegible] remained all the years of her life [illegible] strictest servitude at that homely old farm house, the only home she had ever known. To be sure, it had not been so bad as it might. Very many young people were in worse straights than she, and she was not peevish or without content in the main, and yet of late she had begun to realize the something lacking in her days. She had thought so more, much more, since Miss Follingsbie had come down to spend her summer. Yet she was not so idle as to envy any woman whom a gentle fate had placed far above her in a social scale. She only hoped in a far-off way to be near akin to such, one day in her life.

Miss Follingsbie soon finished her tea and had gone away to her airy chamber, while all the tedious business of setting things to rights filled Marian's hands, her ears were lent to catch every strain of sweet song which floated in from the room above.

Mrs. Higgins, quite "tuckered out' with the many things to which she had given her mind and hands during the long day, had retired, as was her custom, while the crickets were chirping their first lays.

Closing up the house softly, Marian took a path through a white gate which led to the east meadow, whose fragrant stubble and morning-glory vines were thrown out in bold relief by the summer moon, just climbing the heavenly track.

Marian held her breath and exulted in the utter stillness. Presently a broad shadow fell athwart her own. She had taken the same road as David. He walked like one in a dream, his han's clasped behind him, his eyes troubled.

"Marian!"

"Well, David, I suppose one may make a turn in the air without the chance of trespassing. Is not this a part of Rye Fields—belonging to Mrs. Higgins, and am I not part and parcel of the whole?"

David cast his eyes over the smiling land and heard the night air sweeping through phalanxes of supple grain, the result of his own labor.

He put away from him all show of lightness and insincerity.

"Marian, things cannot go on as they have for very long. I have so often longed to tell you many causes for being a changed man, as mother says I am."

"I knew I could trust you with this. She is old; I wish to keep all thorns and hindrances from her path. She could not understand; you can and will."

With a quick motion peculiar to her when vexed, the girl threw up her hands and covered her face.

"O, David, please don't. If it's any thing bad I don't want to know it; you don't know, David, how many things there are to worry me—little things I could never feel like talking to any one. So please, David, don't tell me. I am sure to prove not worthy of your confidence—at least another time—not now. I feel as though to-night I could not bear another jot."

David gently put out a large brown hand, and, uncovering the girl's face, looked into the blue eyes with a new and expressive sorrow down deep in his own.

"Marian, has any thing gone wrong anew? I hope you don't mind mother; folks at her time of life require forbearance. Your life is all before you, you know."

Marian looked out to the west where the black shadows lay, and almost wished that all the years which were to be, had been known and passed.

"I have no complaint to make of your mother, David, she has been the only woman friend I have ever known; she has not understood me, perhaps, but that may not be her fault. No, I don't know what it is that makes me so; but I feel that I should love to go away from here—at least for a little time."

"Go away from Rye Fields—home without Marian!"

David's hands dropped nerveless at his side. After all these years, he believed that if he spoke then she could almost find it in her heart to hate him; and so he kept silent.

It was not possible that anything he might say could make a change in her. What had he to offer against that gay world from which such as Miss Follingsbie came down into peaceful country places, sowing ambition and discontent?

"Good-night, Marian. You had better not stay out; the dew is falling now." And he was gone.

Marian went slowly up the homeward path, thinking that if she had permitted David to speak he would have told her of a hopeless passion, as a man could tell any woman friend whom he knew to be disinterested, about a passion for another woman.

Marian did not doubt all this, and her heart held a new ache as she went softly up the stairs to her own little chamber, and lay on her white bed very still under the pallid moonlight, and went back step by step over the eighteen years of her life, seeing in many things changes she should have made.

Early in September, when the barberries and shumachs stood scarlet through the long, dry days, and the rye fields were shaven clean, th re was a breaking up at the old farm house. Miss Follingsbie went back to the city, taking the happy Marian, whose ecstacy at the thought knew no bounds, albeit she had grown paler day by day with some hidden thing. Miss Follingsbie promised to assist her in many ways; first, she was to remain with her as companion or in no capacity at all, as long as she liked; after that, they would see. She might return to Rye Fields perhaps—if she choose. Things went on much the same apparently at the old place, mornings, noons, and nights, over and over, until the maple leaves were bitten and red, and the little garden, where the hollyhocks and currants had blossomed and grown, was a barren desert.

Mrs. Higgins, in her checked apron, swept, dusted and baked, finding as much fault in the absent Marian as when she had been under her eye and hand.

The greatest change was visible in David. His color was quite gone; he had fallen into the habit of walking for hours alone in the short evenings, coming home in the edge of night, going to bed without any supper, and rising at daylight to begin again hard work, scarcely speaking a word to any one.

"Well, if I didn't know David better and there ain't a single girl abont that he makes up to, I'd sartin and sure think the lad might be in love.

An awful thought flashed through the good lady's mind, and she allowed the gray woolen stocking she was knitting to fall in a great tangle on the stone hearth.

"Well, I never. I shouldn't wonder, now, if David Higgins warn't a grievin' his appetite away about that city girl, Miss Follingsbie. I rally believe it, though I should have thought David a man of more sense than to hanker after a woman that never gave him a thought. He'll get over it, and it'll do him good."

Still David went his way and made no sigh, yea or nay.

* * * * * * *

"O, dear Miss Follingsbie, how much I owe to you; without your aid I might never have known anything more about myself. To think I had friends, kindred and a fortune waiting for me, and I so near all these years and not to know of it. How strangely things come about! A something compelled me to leave Rye Fields all at once. I wonder if it was what is called fate.

"I shouldn't wonder, dear," Miss Follingsbie said, with a smile at her young friend's enthusiasm.

"By-the-by, Marian, speaking of Rye Fields, I just remember that a friend of mine down that way now, who knew I spent last summer there, writes me that the place is to be sold away from your friends. It seems it is the foreclosing of a mortgage or something like it. Young Higgins (a fine, sturdy fellow he was,) has fallen into ill-health, and a great change has come to them. I am sorry indeed, to hear it."

Rye Fields to be sold.

Poor David, and he had so labored to make his home. Then, that foreshadowed trouble was perhaps what he had meant to tell her that night, and she would not hear him. Cruel, ungrateful Marian, David had been such a friend to her.

Marian (our little girl whom we first saw behind the barberry bush in a pink sun bonnet,) sat in her elegant boudior, in her city home, seeing on the blue and gold walls nothing of the pictures hanging there. Only a stretch of meadow shining in the sun—the smell of ripening grain—the quaint old house with its sanded floor, and last, but most of all, David in sickness and distress.

A business man from the city went down into the country and bought the old place, offering a price fabulous and far beyond all competitors.

David was quite beyond any words. He meant to stay until the owner came, and then—he did not know.

His mother, quite broken down, had fallen ill under her great trouble, and bemoaned her altered cirsumstances bitterly.

The day before the new owner of Rye Fields was expected, a letter came for David. He sat like one on whom a blow had fallen. It was not to be believed, and yet it was true; he held it in his hand—a paper strong and good, and making him again master—sole owner of the lands about him.

David waited now feverishly. Then Miss Follingsbie and Mariam came. This one grand surprise swallowed up all others. He had not expected ever to look on her again. He had heard of her good fortune, and felt that after that there could be nothing in common between them. David and Mariam went down through the meadow over the tender green things just springing into life, until standing on a spot they both knew well.

"Dear old Rye Fields! I could not believe my heart was so full of it until it was about to go into new, strange hands."

"I am glad it is yours, Marian; there is no one in all the world I would prefer to see the mistress here."

David trembled and seeing that she stood on the brink of the gulf between them, said no more.

"You mean, I suppose, David, that you are too proud to accept Rye Fields of me," said Marian, pale and distressed. "You have lived all you life here; it is right for you to remain. It would kill your mother to take her into a new home."

"Marian, it is with me now as it was with you a little while ago on this spot; I feel the air oppressive here, I must get away. It has never seemed the same to me since that day. Can you solve this, Marian? You, a woman! It cannot be that you mock the pain I feel; I cannot tell you the years that you have been growing fast in my heart; I do not know of a time when the thought of one day making you my wife did not seem the holiest, happiest prospect man ever had. I love you, Marian, hopelessly, I know, but then that knowledge takes nothing from the hard truth."

David spoke in sheer desperation; it was not natural in him to hide his feelings. Now that she knew it, she could refuse his love, (as he had no doubt she would,) he could bear it better than not knowing.

"Then it was not Miss Follingsbie you loved? O David, you can't think what a little ninny I have been."

"Darling, God willing, we shall end our days at Rye Fields, where I first knew how sweet life really is, and also how bitter, for I thought that your heart was not for me."

David held his pretty Marian, his very own, close against that heart she had so doubted, and thanked that One who, seeing his great desire, had led him by sure though devious ways up to it.

Miss Follingsbie spends all her Summers at Rye Fields, and though she is no longer Miss Follingsbie, Marian Higgins declares sometimes, in a spirit like that of the old days, that she could find it no difficult matter, even now, to be jealous, she was so long in finding out who was David's love.

A TRAVELLER'S TALE.—Travellers' tales are not always to be depended upon, and so therefore this traveller's tale, as related in a paper in Upper Alsace, must be taken for what it is worth. He says:—In journeying from Pfilt to Basle I saw at a distance of about two hundred paces from me a large dog leave the road, and enter the brushwood. The dog belonging to my companion, a native of Alsace, was about to follow the strange dog, but was recalled by his master. "No, no, you must leave him alone, he is on duty; it does not do to interrupt business." I looked to him for an explanation of the mystery conveyed in his words. He then told me that dogs were trained to bring smuggled goods, such as watches, &c., from Switzerland into Alsace by means of a kind of saddle fastened to the back. The manner of training the dog was this: The dog is well fed at home, and then after a while led across the border of the village where he is to receive his load. He is shut up for some days without food, and moreover beaten by a man dressed in the uniform of a custom-house official. As soon as the dog is set at liberty he naturally starts for home at a double-quick pace. On the way, that is on the highroad, which he is pretty sure to take, people are stationed with whips, or guns loaded with peas, which are fired at him, until he learns to take refuge from all strange men in the brushwood. Two or three such lessons are sufficient to make the sagacious animal comprehend what is required of him, and he then becomes the best contrabandist going. Six dogs can thus support their master.

INTIMATE ACQUAINTANCES.—Of all disagreeable people who cumber the earth, the most to be dreaded are intimate acquaintances; the people who think themselves justified by virtue of having known you a certain length of time, and having been, by circumstances, thrown into close connection with you, in meddling with your affairs in an utterly inexcusable way. People who enter your room when you are absent, and help themselves to any thing they may happen to want, just the same as if you were present; who allow you to search for the missing article until you are discouraged, and in your own heart accuse the servants of stealing it, and then walk cooly in some morning to return it, without dreaming of apologizing for the unwarrantable liberty they have taken. These are the people who look over your shoulder when you are writing letters; who borrow your last new novel before you have cut the leaves; who, when you present them with tickets to a concert or any other entertainment, quietly ask for your own remaining one, that some friend may accompany them; who always call upon you just at meal time; who invite themselves to your country house in the summer and your town house in the winter; and whose requirements—whether it be for your dinner or the perusal of your love-letters—are always granted, for the reason that the superlatively cool impudence evinced in asking, leaves you so astonished and bewildered that it never strikes you there can be any other resource.

SUMMER HUMORS.—A party who proposes to publish a new Housekeeper's Guide sends to the *Boston Commercial Bulletin* the following extracts from the forthcoming work:

Plain sauce—an interview with a Saratoga hotel clerk.

To make a good jam—ask any horsecar conductor.

To boil a tongue—drink scalding tea.

To make a good broil—leave a letter from one of your old sweethearts where your wife can find it.

How to make an Indian loaf—give him a gallon of whisky.

A plain loaf—a visit to the prairies.

How to make good puffs—send the publisher fifty cents a line for them.

How to make pi—jostle the printer's below.

To "bone" a turkey—take it when the poulterer is not looking.

To corn beef—feed your cattle at a brewery.

How to select a foul—ask the umpire of a base ball match.

A plain stew—a trip in an old-fashioned street railroad car on a warm day.

How to dress beats—a horsewhip is a good thing to dress beats with, especially if he be a dead beat.

A JOLLY TIME.—Some queer customs came into play on the occassion of Nilsson's marriage. After the wedding breakfast, as M. and Mme. Rouzaud stepped from the door, a cupful of dry rice was showered on their heads from a window above, and as the carriage drove off all of the old foot coverings about the place were thrown after it. One enthusiastic gentleman threw a broom on top of the carriage, and the crowd shouted themselves into a very hot and hoarse condition. When the bridal party reached the hotel, the bride sang, at the request of some friends, some of the songs she had learned in this country, accompanying herself upon the banjo which was presented to her while in New York.

A domestic servant in a Michigan town has turned out to be a Pennsylvania heiress who was abducted from home in her orphaned infancy at the instigation of her designing next of kin.

Neapolitan Street Scene.

We took carriages at nine o'clock to Resina, a drive of four miles, and one of exceeding interest if you wish to see Naples life. The way is round the curving bay by the sea; but so continuously built up is it, and so enclosed with high walls of villas, through the open gates of which the golden oranges gleam, that you seem never to leave the city. The streets and quays swarm with the most vociferous, dirty, multitudinous life. It is a drive through Rag Fair. The tall, whitey-yellow houses fronting the water six, seven, eight stories high, are full as beehives; people are at all the open windows; garments hang from the balconies and from poles thrust out; up very narrow, gloomy, ascending streets are crowds of struggling, human shapes; and you see how like herrings in a box are packed the over half million people of Naples. In front of the houses are the markets in the open air—fish, vegetables, carts of oranges; in the sun sit women spinning from distaffs or weaving fishing nets; and rows of children who were never washed and never clothed but once, and whose garments have nearly wasted away; beggars, fisherman in red caps, sailors, priests, donkeys, fruit venders, street musicians, carriages, carts, two-wheeled break-down vehicles—the whole tangled in one wild roar and rush and babel—a shifting, varied panorama of color, rags—a pandemonium such as the world cannot show elsewhere—*that* is what one sees on the road to Resina. The drivers all drive in the streets here as if they held a commission from the devil, cracking their whips, shouting to their horses, and dashing into the thickest tangle with entire recklessness. They have one cry, used alike for getting more speed out of their horses or for checking them, or in warning to the endangered crowds on foot. It is an exclamatory grunt, which may be partially expressed by the letters "a-e-ugh." Everybody shouts it—mule driver, "coachee," or cattle driver; and even I, a passenger, fancied I could do it to disagreeable perfection after a time. Out of this throng in the streets I like to select the meek, patient, diminutive little donkeys, with enormous panniers, that almost hide them. One would have a woman, seated on top, with a child in one panier and cabbages in the other; another with an immense stock of market greens on his back, or big basket of oranges, or with a row of winecasks and adhering by some unknown law of adhesion, to the sloping tail. Then there was the cart drawn by some diminutive donkey, or by an ox, or by an ox and a donkey, or by a donkey and horse abreast—never by any possibility a matched team. And, funniest of all, was the high, two-wheeled *caleche*, with one seat and top thrown back, with long thills and poor horse. Upon this vehicle were piled, Heaven knows how, behind, before, on the thills, and under neath the high seat, sometimes ten, and not seldom as many as eighteen people—men, women, and children—all in flaunting rags, with a colored scarf here and there, or a scarlet cap—perhaps a priest, with broad black hat, in the centre—driving along like a comet, the poor horse in a galop, the bells on his ornamented saddle merrily jingling, and the whole load in a roar of merriment.—*"Saunterings," by C. D. Warner.*

LUNATIC ASYLUMS—PERSONAL LIBERTY.—The New York *Ledger* says considerable public discussion has recently been indulged in concerning the facility with which persons of sound mind, but alleged to be insane, can be shut up in lunatic asylums and kept there despite all their efforts to get free. As a proof that these charges are groundless, the manager of a lunatic asylum in this city states: "Before a patient can enter the asylum, it is necessary to obtain a lunacy warrant from a Justice of the Peace or a Police Magistrate of New York City, which can only be issued upon the evidence of two physicians." This, then, is the only barrier between a man in New York City and a lunatic asylum! Let any two physicians certify to a man's insanity, and a magistrate will issue a "lunacy warrant," and the victim will be locked up with madmen and kept from all communication with anybody except those who procured his incarceration. When one remembers that there are physicians in New York who are among the basest villains of the age, and that the warrants issued by magistrates are usually filled up by underlings and signed by the Justice as a matter of course, it is frightful to think what abuses may be perpetrated in this matter under the solemn forms of law. A radical change is needed in this whole business. No man should be sent to a lunatic asylum on any private process whatever. The application for a commitment should be made in open court, after reasonable notice to all the relatives on both sides, and also to the counsel of the alleged lunatic. And if he has no counsel, then the court should assign him one, as in the case of criminals. The personal liberty of the citizen, especially of one who is not even accused of crime, cannot be too carefully guarded.

ANOTHER CAT-RAT STORY.—Animals a war with each other by nature occasionally show affection for each other. This generally happens, however, when one or both are in the tender state of existence, Youth and innocence seem to go together A correspondent of the Newport (Kentucky) *Ledger* tells the following curious story: "Some seventeen years ago we owned a very fine female cat, which one morning brought a large addition to her family. Her progeny were short-lived, being consigned to a barrel of water, where they found a watery grave. Puss during the day was in the deepest distress, and refused to be comforted. In the evening we found her on the bed, purring and showing by her every movement that she was perfectly happy. Puss being a pet of my wife, she would not suffer her to be removed. Before retiring, I lifted up the cat, and underneath her were nested, unconscious of any danger, three half grown rats, and there they lay for some time, until one by one they were dispatched. I often since regretted the killing of the rats, as the result might have been pussy's domesticating them. But she never forgot it; never after this would she molest a rat."

PERSEVERE against all discouragements. Keep your temper. Employ leisure study, and always have some work in hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate. Never be in a hurry. Preserve self-possession, and do not be talked out of conviction. Rise early, and be an economist of time. Maintain dignity without the appearance of pride; manner is something with everybody, and everything with some. Be guarded in discourse, attentive, and slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask. Think nothing in conduct unimportant or indifferent. Rather set than follow examples. Practice strict temperance, and in your transactions remember the final account.

Yucatan people have a very expensive method of treating wrecked vessels. When the American steamer Lizzie Webster was driven ashore on the coast some time since, one-third of the cargo was taken by the Government, one-third was taken by the people as salvage, and the other third was stolen.

A Scene in a City Court.

"Louisa Maeder! William Maeder!" shouted Clerk Johnson in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

A pale, hunchback woman, with a babe in her arms, stepped slowly forward and took her seat upon the witness stand. She was dressed in a suit of black, and her large eyes look d out piteously upon the three justices and the steaming crowd of spectators.

A respectably dressed and gentlemanly man stepped from the prisoner's pen to the bar. His eyes fairly started from his head as he looked toward his wife. "Louisa," he murmured in a soft, heart broken tone, but no answer came from the witness stand.

Justice Cox conducted the examination. Turning to the deformed woman he said:

"Where do you live?"

"No. 21 City Hall Place."

"Have you been beaten?"

"I have been beaten very often," was the plaintiff's answer. "He always tries to kick me in the body, but this time he kicked me in the face."

"Louisa," came in tender tones from the bar.

Louisa turned and met her husband's gaze. She burst into tears. Turning to their Honors she said:

"Please put him under bail to treat me well."

"Where did you get that scar on the nose?" asked Justice Shanley; "did he hit you there?"

"Yes, sir: please put him under bail."

Justice Cox turned to the prisoner and said:

"William, the Court finds you guilty and sentences you to the penitentiary for one month."

William's fortitude forsook him. He began to weep. Two officers took him and forced him from the room. The poor hunchback wife and mother sprang from her seat, and with deep emotion exclaimed. "Please, sir, don't do that." Three little girls, the oldest not more than eight years old, ran up to the bar and began to cry for "papa!" The prisoner had by this time been forced half way across the Bridge of Sighs. The scene was too much for the Justices. Mr. Cox spoke:

"Bring that man back." He returned, tears of genuine grief in his eyes.

"William," said Justice Cox. "in consideration of your wife and children the Court will suspend judgment on you."

Then followed a tableau such as a court-room seldom sees. The prisoner took his children in his arms and kissed them lovingly. His deformed wife hung on his arm, and the family went from the room, in which many an eye was wet, and many a sympathetic heart had been touched.—*N. Y. Sun.*

FORBADE THE BANS.—A little church in Iowa, at a place called Tete des Morts, was lately the scene of such an exception, and the uproar created by it appears to have been intense. A young couple were in process of being united, when a gentleman rose in the church and forbade the marriage. He proceeded, amid extraordinary excitement, to set forth the "just cause or impediment," which, in his view, rendered the proposed union inadmissible. The lady, it appears, had been previously engaged to himself, in proof of which the jilted one forthwith began to read in a loud voice some of her love-letters which he drew from his pocket, and which were couched in a strain of extraordinary warmth and eloquence. On this, the friends of the bride, naturally averse to publicity being given to her gushing effusions, set up an indignant outcry, and tried to silence the reader. His friends on the other hand, stood by him and insisted he should go on. A violent altercation ensued, which the clergyman vainly sought to suppress, and at last the church became what a Dubuque paper calls "a perfect pandemonium" of shouting and recrimination. With infinite difficulty, the combatants were got out of the sacred edifice, only to continue the row in the church-yard; but the main object of the interruption was, at all events, secured, for the marriage was stopped, and is now said to be indefinitely postponed.

HOW IT WAS FOUGHT.—Among the reminiscences told of the Franco-Prussian war is the account of a curious duel between two subordinate officers of the French army. "You intend to fight a duel, eh?" asked the commandant. "Yes, Colonel. Words have passed which can only be wiped out by blood. We don't want to pass for cowards." "Very well, you shall fight, but it must be in this way: Take your carbines, place yourselves in a line facing Malmaison, where the enemy is. You will march upon their garrison with equal step. When sufficiently near their posts you will fire upon them. The Prussians will reply. You continue to advance and fire. When one falls the other may turn upon his heels, and his retreat shall be covered by one of my companies. The matter was arranged as the commandant had dictated. At twenty paces from the walls of Malmaison, one of the adversaries was wounded staggered, and fell. The other ran to him, raised him up, and carried him off on his shoulders amid a perfect hail-storm of balls—both, thenceforth, were entitled to the greatest honor and respect from the whole regiment.

THE MATTER OF SIZE.—If a greyhound were as large as an elephant, and had the power and stride that would correspond with his size, he would kill himself in running a mile. The material of his frame would not stand the strain. The draught horse is never a race horse. Beyond a certain weight, the loss of the power of fleetness begins. Nature puts her materials into the best forms for securing her objects. The swallow is swifter than the swan. Ship-builders have found, to their sorrowful and disastrous cost, that above a certain size a ship is profitless Taking into consideration the material of which ships are made, the modes of handling them, and the needs of commerce, two ships, possessing the aggregate capacity of the Great Eastern, are worth twice as much as she. The statement will doubtless be good for all time. There is a limit, fixed by nature, in this matter of size, on all the instrumentalities of human commerce of every sort, beyond which results are unsatisfactory. There will never be a railroad with a twenty-five feet gauge; there will never be another Great Eastern.

SUGGESTIVE.—The following pleasant news for wine connoisseurs is contained in a letter from Carlsruhe: "Just as usual, several cart-loads of bilberries are passing through our city en route for Wurtemberg, where they will undergo a process of pressing, and be sold to the wine dealers for coloring wines, etc. Many a wine-drinker thinks, while he quaffs his red wine, that its tint has been derived from the glowing sun of Bordeaux or the Upper Rhine, whereas, in reality, it is indebted for it to the pine forests of Odenwald.'"

Juvenile society at the watering places is more high toned than ever this season. Gentlemen of under eight years of age are plenty, but ladies who are old enough to discard long pantaletts (*i. e.* from four to seven years of age) are few, and as a rule not inclined to mingle with those who do not move in their set.

Love's Home.

My little room is softly lit
And tinted by the moon's fair beam;
'Mid silence shadows dimly flit,
As in the vagueness of a dream.

The passing hours I give no heed;
What matters it how fast they speed?
Full long enough the night will be
For solitary thought of thee.

Gently gliding o'er the wall,
Moonbeams on my pillow fall,
Slumber's promise in the ray;
But I turn my head away,
Longing for the sweeter rest
On the pillow of thy breast.
In thine arms so kindly folded,
To thy heart so warmly pressed,
By thy lips in kisses moulded
Mine so tenderly caressed.

* * * * * *

Ah, how swiftly doth thy heart
Hurry 'neath my list'ning ear;
Noble, faithful, generous heart,
Hurries it that I am near?
While to clasping fingers' ends
Fast its thrilling current sends
Gentle force to hold me here.

Where the heart is, there is home;
Where the home is, there is rest.
Well thou knowest, ere I speak,
Where the home my heart would seek;
Thus, upon thy faithful breast,
Here, and only here, I rest.

The Car of Juggernaut.

The Indian correspondent of the London *Times* recently wrote a letter in relation to the Juggernaut festival in which he said he thought the cruel ceremonies hitherto in vogue were no longer common. In reply to this another gentleman writes:

Some twenty-five years ago, I was managing a large estate in Lower Bengal belonging to a Hindo gentleman. In the chief village of this estate there was a Ruth, or Juggernaut car, which having become dilapidated, underwent rather extensive repairs. These cars are supported on a number of wheels which are invisible externally. On the day when the Ruth ought to proceed on its journey, the huge multitude found it impossible to move it. As I afterwards learned, the priests had locked the wheels. For two or three days the people tried to move it, but in vain. At last it began to be whispered that a human sacrifice was required to inaugurate the newly repaired car. A day or two more, and I was told that the victim had been procured in the person of a leper, who had sold himself for the sum of £6. I was also told that the Darogah, or Superintendent of Police, had been handsomely bribed, and that he would report to the magistrate 'Accidental death.' I did not believe all this, especially as my informant was a woman who, I thought, might have been imposed upon by what we call 'bazaar gup,' or common gossip; but in two or three days more I was informed that, to the joy of the whole country round about, the Ruth had at last moved, but that unfortunately, a poor leper falling under the wheels had been crushed to death. It was, however, a purely accidental occurrence, for after a most searching inquiry, the Dorogah had so reported. After this experience I made a practice of watching the Ruths, of which there are a great many in Bengal, and invariably found when one refused to be dragged by the people, as the smaller car of your correspondent did, its first motion was attended with a serious if not a fatal accident. Your correspondent thinks the fact that the man whose thigh was crushed drank gin proves that he could not be a fit subject for a Hindo sacrifice. It appears he does not know that all those who swing at the Churruck Poojah are persons of the very lowest caste, or rather no caste at all, who are paid by wealthy Hindoos to do this penance in their stead. The fact of the man's being an outcast, is a very strong proof that he was a purchased victim, and this is still further confirmed by the native-like attempt to divert the suspicions of the Sahebs by the loudly-expressed blame of the god for punishing him. Another suspicious circumstance is that the police had got themselves and the station magistrates away from the 'smaller car,' so that there might be no interruption to what was about to happen."

DETECTION OF SULPHURIC ACID IN VINEGAR.—The following process for detecting the 500th part of free sulphuric acid in vinegar, it is stated, is sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. A fluid ounce of the vinegar to be examined is, by evaporation upon a water bath, reduced to about half a drachm, or the consistency of a thin extract; when quite cold half a fluid ounce of strong alcohol is to be thoroughly incorporated; the free sulphuric acid will be taken up by the alcohol to the exclusion of any sulphates; the alcoholic liquid solution should stand for several hours and then be filtered; add to the filtrate one fluid ounce of pure distilled water, and evaporate off the alcohol by the application of a gentle heat; the remaining liquid is again left standing for several hours and again filtered; to the filtrate, previously acidulated with a few drops of hydrochloric acid, a solution of chloride of barium is added, which, if sulphate acid be present, will yield a white precipitate.

GIBRALTAR.—Until you set foot on Gibraltar, you can form no idea of its impregnability. Very properly its real strength cannot be seen from a ship in the bay; only when you land do you find that the sea-wall bristles with heavy guns, and groans beneath piles of ball; only as you traverse its flank do you see how formidable breech-loaders peep from every available chink, and powerful mortars lurk behind every convenient embankment. And not until you penetrate the body of the rock, do you get any just notion of the marvellous piece of military engineering exhibited in its "galleries." There are tunnels excavated from the solid rock, parellel to its outer side, but some thirty feet therefrom, and large enough to drive a carriage through. They are in two tiers, and comprise a total length of nearly three miles. At every thirty feet or so along them, spacious embrasures are outhewn, that terminate in commanding portholes, which look to a spectator outside the rock like swallow's nestholes in a sand cliff.

BACKING UP MR. BERGH.—Within the last two months Bergh's men have turned out fifty-eight teams of disabled horses from cars on the Central Park and East and North River Railroad, commonly called the Belt Road in New York city. The drivers say that there is hardly a team in the stable fit for the work of dragging a car load of passengers. Two of the drivers were summarily discharged because they refused to drive the sick horses, which they turned out of harness the previous day.

A mother was standing with her little three-year-old daughter on a piazza. The stars were shining brightly, and the mother said: "Daughter, what are those bright spots in the sky?" After a moment's hesitation the little one said; "Mamma, ain't they little gimlet holes to let the glory through?"

The Chicago police assert that almost every man arrested has concealed weapons.

THE REPUBLIC OF VENICE.—For a time Venice was a coloney of Padue, and governed by consuls sent out from the parent city. In 487 A.D. the Venetians organized the independent republic, elected a body of magistrates styled tribunes, and enacted their own laws for the government of the commonwealth. The tribunes were elected annually, each island being entitled to one. For more than two centuries they maintained a form of government essentially republican. In 697 the people, being persuaded that a chief magistrate was necessary, instituted the office of doge, or duke, with a tenure for life, but elective upon the basis of merit. He was empowered to appoint his own ministers and to make war and peace, which gave him the virtue controle of the state. As might have been foreseen, the ducal office inaugurated an asistocracy, and worked a radical change of institutions. Three doges were elected in succession—Paolo Luca Anafesti, Marcecelo Tagallino, and Fabrizzio Urso, who reigned from 697 to 737, when the people rose in revolution to recover their lost liberties. Fabrizzio was assassinated, and the republican form of government was restored. The experiment of popular institutions, however, failed, and at the end of five years the ducal government was restored by the election of Deodato Spato as the fourth doge. From 1055 to 1797 Venice was governed by doges, in conjunction at a later day, with a Senate, a Council of Three, and a Council of Ten. In 1797 Napoleon deposed Ludovico Manin, the last of the long line of Venetian doges, and the republic of Venice ceased to evist.

A BARREL JOKE.—The *Boston Commercial Bulletin* tells this story: New Yorkers as a general thing are pretty shrewd, but sometimes they are caught when trying to play a sharp game. Agreeable to an order from a New York firm, Messrs. Hoop, Stave & Co., of this city, shipped one hundred barrels in prime order to them. In due time came a letter, saying that the barrels were not as represented; that, in looking them over fifty of them had been condemned; and that while the price would be paid for the good ones, only half prices could be allowed for the balance, and the Boston house could take them or leave them. Hoop & Stave knew their goods were first quality, and, after consultation, a plan was agreed upon to settle the matter. The next day a smart, brusque individual entered the New York house, and wanted to buy a "lot of bang-up barrels." The Boston shipment was shown him, the goods extolled, the reputation of the Boston house lauded, and the bargin finally concluded, at a small margin, for cash; the barrels, however, to be subject to the buyer's order for three days. "Ah! by the way, what firm may I—" "Oh! yes, ha, ha!"—taking out my card—"my name is Stave—Hoop, Stave & Co., of Boston—and I'll find a customer for my barrels in the coarse of the day. It is needless to add that Mr. Stave returned to Boston without being obliged to find his customer.

WELLINGTON'S STRATEGY.—On a certain occassion during Wellington's campaign on the Pyrennees, that "Great Captain" being displeased with the dispositions General Picton had made for receiving the assault of Marshal Soult, who menaced him in front, ordered the plan to be entirely changed. But the difficulty was to delay the attack of the French until the change could be effected. This the "Iron Duke" accomplished in person, in the following manner: Doffing his cocked hat and waving it in the air, he rode furiously to the head of a regiment, as if about to order a charge. Thereupon arose a tremendous cheer from the men, which was taken up by corps after corps until it reverberated along the whole extent of Picton's line. As the roar died away, Wellington was heard to remark musingly, as if addressing himself, "Soult is a skillful but cautious commander, and will not attack in force until he has ascertained the meaning of these cheers. This will give time for the sixth division to come up, and we shall beat him." It turned out as he anticipated. Soult, naturally enough, suppcsed those tremendous shouts announced the arrival of large reinforcements, and did not attack until too late. Had he struck at the right moment he would have won an easy victory; as it was he met with a bloody repulse.

FAST-HORSE FARMING.—Major Moore tells us in his journal how a well-to-do farmer rode straight to the poor-house on a fast-horse. The animal was a really fine one, and gave its owner great delight, and nothing would answer but an exhibition of him through the professionals. He put up his money and won. This gave a higher flight to his ambition, and induced a bolder operation. Success rewarded his adventures. He neglected his farm, imperceptibly acquired habits to which he had before been a stranger, and, spurred on by past success and the machinations of the crafty, whose aim is to fleece the green and unwary, placed his farm in jeopardy for the purpose of raising money to stake on the result of a race in which his pet horse was to contend for the prize and mastery. The professionals had now got the over confident farmer in the precise position desired, and the result was, as they intended it should be, the defeat of the farmer's horse and the ruin of his owner. The animal changed hands, and so did the farm. It was all down hill with the farmer after this. His family was broken up and dispersed, while he, reckless and maddened by disappointment and remorse, found a premature grave.

THE DIAMOND FEVER.—A former resident of Arizona, who is thoroughly familiar with the so-called diamond regions, asserts that Arizona diamonds are nothing more than peculiarly brilliant quartz crystals. Of these he has repeatedly collected large quantities, for the amusement of the little ones of his acquaintance, among whom he has thus lavished incalculable weath—provided quartz crystals and diamonds are synonymous. Even were the extravagant stories of the mineral wealth of Arizona to be literally true, it would be madness for any one to attempt to reach the diamond region except in company with a well-armed and abundantly provisioned caravan. The country is completely barren, and swarms with hostile savages. If any man wishes to risk his health, and waste his time, in digging for diamonds, South Africa can be reached by him much more easily than Arizona, and in South Africa it is certain that diamonds have been found, however few and far between such lucky discoveries may have been.

DISFIGURED.—A sad story is told in Paris apropos of the death of Mlle. Charton. She made her debut on the Paris boards when only twenty years of age—a fine looking girl, with a fine voice and dramatic talent. In an altercation with her lover, occasioned by his jealousy, he threw a bottle of aquafortis in her face, which so disfigured it that she never again appeared in public. Just before her death, Mlle. Charton received the sum of 100 francs from the Government to relieve her necessities.

Pearls.

Pliny, the historian philologer, who lived in the first century, and who, according to Pliny the younger, left nothing in nature or art without an industrious examination, says of pearls, that 'they take life from dew-drops; that they are soft in the sea, and only harden when exposed to the air; that they waste and come to nothing when it thunders,' etc., etc.; but to imagine this, has long been considered chimerical in the extreme, though the world at large knows but little of their origin.

The pearl is born clear, hard and white, and its mother—a testaceous fish, several times the size of a common oyster—usually produces ten or a dozen of these delicate gems. All other precious stones grow rough upon the rocks that wall "the chambers under ground," but the pearl needs no cunning device of art, no industry of man, no cutting, no polishing, to give to its soft, rare lustre; for nature has perfected the pearl, and splendor is its birthright.

Since the discovery of pearls by the ancients, scores of centuries ago, human life has been recklessly hazarded, and, often lost, in gaining possession of these jewels of the sea, and still the search continues, and still Azrael demands his occasional sacrifice, and will not be denied.

In some parts of Europe and America, but mostly in the Indian seas, the pearl oyster is found, and, after being torn from the rocks by the diver, it is exiled from its home and buried in the sand, where the heat of the sun corrupts it, and where it soon opens of itself, revealing the faces of its children—the pure white pearls.

Jewelers call the shining color of pearls, *water*—from their being supposed to be made of water. Hence the pearl pendants of Cleopatra were said to be inestimable both for their water and size.

Every one knows the story of that voluptuous queen's extravagance, in her entertainment of Antony, in Tarsus, where it was rumored she was the Goddess Venus, and where she won the wager laid on the possibility of her expending more than a million of livres on one supper; but perhaps some may not know that the pearl dissolved in vinegar, and swallowed by Octavia's rival at that extraordinary banquet, was one of two ear-jewels valued each at fifty thousand pounds.

The other pearl, which, owing to the interference of Plancus, who decided the wager, was saved from the fate of its companion, was afterwards carried to Rome, by Augustus, and consecrated to Venus. Its size was so great that it was divided, and served for pendants in the ears of that goddess of female beauty and of love. Pearls had, previous to this, been dissolved in like manner, and drank for the sole purpose of making the expense of meals enormous; but ancient history records few instances of the kind, and modern none.

A FISH STORY FROM FRANCE.—The *Journal des Debats* tells the story of a wonderful fish, which, in spite of the seriousness with which the facts are stated, appears almost incredible. A carp has just died at Chantilly, in France, at the extraordinary age of three hundred and seventy-five years! Only think of a fish in our day which was sporting in its native pond at the time that the Moors were being driven out of Granada by the Spaniards; which first saw the light some five years after Columbus first put his foot upon American soil; before glass was in use, or the art of printing invented; twelve years before Henry VIII. ascended the British throne, and twenty years before Martin Luther's name was even heard of! Yet this is what we are gravely told. This extraordinary fish belonged to a Mr. G——, a wealthy merchant of Chantilly, who bought it about a year ago for 1,300 francs. It was born on the estate of the Count de Cosse in 1497, under the reign of Francis I., and has during its long life belonged to thirty-two different masters. It had naturally become quite an object of history, went by the name of Gabrielle, and measured ninety-seven centimetres in length—between nineteen and twenty inches of our measure. There is no knowing how much longer this creature might have lived, as it did not die a natural death, but was killed in mortal combat with an enormous pike. Mr. G's little son was present at the fatal battle, but, seeing in it only something to amuse him, he neither interfered nor called the domestics to separate the combatants.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.—The owners of live stock in Australia are greatly excited over the discovery that the foot and mouth disease has made its appearance among the cattle in that country. Although the disease is rarely fatal, the fact that it renders animals unable to travel for water or to seek food invests it with an importance that it would not elsewhere possess. It is foreseen that if it should extend among the Australian herds of wild cattle, terrible ravages must be expected, for as they cannot be approached to be fed or watered great numbers would certainly die of thirst, if not of starvation. The Australian authorities are taking the most vigorous measures to stamp out the disease. The farms on which the infected animals were found have been placed in quarantine for six months, and a commission is engaged in the work of seeking out and destroying all infected cattle.

WEIGHING IT.—Whenever a large sum of money is mentioned, some absurd person, who never had such a sum, reckons up what it would weigh and what time it would take to count it. Here is what one of the gentlemen says about the French loan of 120 millions; "With 46 sovereigns to the pound troy, this loan in gold would weigh about 1,100 tons; and told forth coin by coin, at the rate of a pound sterling every second, four years would be consumed in counting it all down." As it has been subscribed for some fourteen times over, if he had to count it, and began when he was old enough to be trusted with a sovereign—say ten—we are glad to think by the time he had counted every second of his life—(without sleep, except he counted in his sleep)—we should hear no more of him and his valuable services to humanity.

FRAIL STEAMERS.—It is easy to realize the consternation among those on board of a steamer in distress, and the hurried rush for life-preservers. Our Sound and Hudson River boats are among the most beautiful floating structures in the world, and at the same time the most eminently deceitful. Pacing their spacious and splendid interiors the passenger forgets for a time how frail the separation between him and eternity, yet when the signal of an accident is announced, the resounding blow of a collision or a heavy bump upon a sunken rock, then, indeed, all on board wake up to the terrible realization of the vessel's pitiful weakness. They are in truth mere shells, and no wonder may be felt that a schooner coming in collision with one of them should break through her light and brittle frame and render her at once a total wreck.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A little island in the Connecticut, near Wells river is a geographical curiosity. One can sit down at a certain point on the island and be in two States, three counties and four towns at the same time.

To Baby.

Come to my arms, my baby!
 My bonnie beautiful girl,
My little white lamb with the restless feet,
My blossom of blossoms, dainty and sweet,
 My lilly, my rose, my pearl!

Come to my arms, my baby!
 The dews are over the grass
That nods to the buttercups, gold as your hair
And all the hands of the shadows, purple and
 bare,
 Are parted to let you pass.

Whither away, my baby?
 Kissing your wee white hand,
And tossing it back, like a flake of snow,
Toward the roses clustering low
 By the terrace, where I stand?

Come to my arms, my baby!
 My bonny beautiful girl!
For my lips are heavy with kisses sweet
For your dimpled face and your dimpled feet,
 My lily, My rose, my pearl!

Facts and Fancies.

It takes 3864 sergeants de ville to keek Paris in safety.

Nebraska is negotiating for 40,000 Russian immigrants

A young man of 24, in New Belford, has a son ten years old.

New York is fond of fruit, and has paid $2,100,000 for it this summer.

Apples can be bought for ten cents a bushel in some parts of Illinois.

A Jewish temple that has cost $60,000 is nearly completed in Milwaukee.

Fifteen cents a bushel is what they expect for potatoes in Iowa this Fall.

Time will by and by hang up his scythe; that is, he will when he shall be no mower.

The Hindoos only drink water. Other people would do well to do as the Hindoo do.

A turtle's head that had been cut off for several days lately bit a duck's neck and killed the fowl in Talbotton, Ga.

In Liverpool, Eng., it is stated six pairs of pants were made by a woman for twenty-five cents.

The Hell Gate route to New York city will save European steamers one hundred miles of distance.

The Dayton *Sun* seems to be on the fence. It says: "For President, Gr——; for Vice-President, ——n."

White County, Ind., has produced a baby with two heads facing in opposite directions—a regular Janus.

An Illinois man got up in the night to see if the comet was coming, and fell down stairs and broke his neck.

An old man, followed by an entire flock of sheep, jumped into the window of a St. Louis store the other day.

The cheapest meat is deer in British Columbia. You can buy a whole carcass for two dollars.

Cider apples sell for ten cents a bushel in Connecticut. The barrels will probably cost more than the cider.

Two newspaper editors in Montana Territory have bet their offices, good-will and all, on the Congressional election in a certain district.

Rather than pay a waiter a fee of 25 cents on a steamer at Dubuque, Iowa, last week, a passenger shot him. A warning to extortionate waiters.

At a funeral of a little child in Hudson, N. Y., the other day, the corpse was drawn to the grave in the baby cart in which it had ridden when alive.

In Massachusetts, forty per cept. of the population are depositors in savings banks—the aggregate being 561,201, out of a total of only 1,457,030 inhabitants.

Said a very old man, "Some folks are always complaining about the weather, but I am always thankful when I wake up in the morning and find any weather at all."

Two New York detectives were themselves detected in stealing $1,000 worth of jewelry from a lady who employed them. It's the old idea—thieves to catch thieves.

The knowing ones tell us that the only way to get pure port wine, is to go to Oporto, raise the grapes, press the wine, put it into the cask yourself and ride on it all the way home.

The following is a rather queer advertisement, taken from a Knoxville paper; Wanted—This day, twenty-five persons to lecture me on morality. Reasonable wages will be paid.—Will R. McBath.

A bachelor says that if you hand a lady a newspaper with a scrap cut out of it, not a line of it will be read, but every bit of interest the paper possesses is centered in finding out what the missing scrap contained.

There is a well in Indiana which keeps time like clockwork. At precisely two o'clock, night and day, it throws up a jet of water. It is now over a thousand feet deep, and is still being bored with a view to ultimate oil.

A sharp old gentleman travelling out West got a seat beside his wife in a crowded railway car by requesting the young man who sat by her to please watch that woman while he went into another car, as she had fits.

A terrible disaster has occurred at Oporto. The steamship Perseveranza went ashore there in a fog at the entrance to the harbor, and was totally lost. Thirty persons on board perished before assistance could reach them.

The following is now common in Illinois papers: "Notice: All women who do not wish their husbands to frequent my house for the purpose of drinking, will oblige me by leaving a note at the post-office, box 83. (Signed)——."

Some alarm is felt at the prevalence of conflagrations in Bohemia. Hardly a day has passed since the middle of July without some destructive fire in a village or town of the province. It is found that incendiarism is at the bottom of it.

In consequence of the disappearance of a child abducted by gypsies and not yet discovered, the German Government proposes to lay a bill before the next Parliament seriously restricting the liberty of wandering gypsies and vagabond troops.

A street gymnast of Paris, known as Samson's Iron Jaw, whose specialty was to pick up weights with his teeth, and throw them over his head, raised a barrel with his teeth and in attempting to dispose of it in the same way fell dead with a broken spine.

Punctuation is a wonderful thing. A man telegraphed to Burlington for a school, "Shall I come or is the place filled?" The answer properly was, "No! Place filled on the 17th." The telegraph operator received it, "No place filled on the 17th." He went for it and was minus traveling expenses.

In a recent debate, a member of the California Legislature exclaimed: "The honorable gentleman from Calaveras County is undoubtedly a person of great abilities, a man of talent—a natural born genius; but there is one thing I defy him to do, and that is, to bite the bottom out of a frying pan without smutting his nose."

France has 4,500,000 acres of vineyard, producing 900,000,000 gallons of wine annually, or an average of 200 gallons per acre. Of this enormous yield of wine hardly more than two-ninths are exported, leaving about 700,000,000 gallons to be drank by 38,000,000 French people, or 18 gallons to each person annually.

The Emperor of United Germany lost his stick the other day, and advertised for it in the daily newspaper, as any old burgher might have done; a trifling fact, which indicates the fine trait of the German character—perfect simplicity. The old sovereign had attached himself to that stick, which was given him by an Alsatian peasant on his return from the war.

Two marines, named Welsh and Donnelley, were taken from the United States frigate Worcester, sent to the State Prison at Weathersfield, Conn. They were tried at sea for using disreputable language to an officer. They were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment each, but the sentence was commuted at Washington to four years each.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ..........Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Sept. 20, '72

TERMS.—The REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year, in advance, or $2,50 when not paid in advance. For six months half these rates.

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Jas. H. Hopkins | Rich'd. Vaux | H. B. Wright

Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention:

Jeremiah S. Black,	G. W. Woodward,
Wm. Bigler,	Wm. J. Baer,
Wm. H. Smith,	T. R. Gowan,
John H. Campbell,	S. H. Reynolds,
James Ellis,	S. C. T. Dodd,
George M. Dallas,	R. A. Lamberton,
A. A. Purman,	Wm. L Corbett.

Congress—HENRY SHERWOOD.

Constitutional Delegates,
JOHN M. BAILEY, of Huntingdon.
ANDREW REED, of Mifflin.

Assembly—JOHN H. ORVIS.
Prothonotary—AARON WILLIAMS.
Register—JOHN H MORRISON.
Recorder—ISRAEL J. GRENOBLE.
Sheriff—BENJ. F. SHAFER.
Commissioner—AUSTIN HINTON.
Auditor—JOHN SMITH.
Coroner—P. S. FISHER.

Democrats, ORGANIZE! See that you and your democratic neighbor are assessed.

The radicals are making a desperate effort to defeat a portion of our county ticket. Don't permit a single nominee to be sacrificed. Go to work; be vigilant and active from now until the election.

Democrats, stand by the nominees upon your county ticket. There is not a man upon it, upon whom a flaw can be picked by the radicals, yet they are working secretly and quietly to run in upon our ticket. They will offer to trade—don't do that, we do not stand in need of that kind of work to elect any of our nominees; if every democrat remains true to the ticket, the whole of it will be elected by a sweeping majority. Don't trade, Democrats, go the whole ticket, they are all good honest men, and life-long Democrats.

Horace Greeley never was a know-nothing, but on the contrary, when that proscriptive wave swept over the country, he fought it and dealt it his heaviest blows.

Henry Wilson, alias Jeremiah Colbath, was a full fledged know-nothing and took all the horrible oaths of the order.

Let our foreign born citizens bear this in mind when they come to vote.

The Lewistown Gazette says, Mr. Greeley proposed paying the southern slaveholders 400 million dollars for their lost slave property. The Gazette knows this is not true, and can bring no authority for its assertion. Hartranft, Evans & Co., stole several hundred thousand from the state treasury, had not the Gazette better inform its readers of that, instead of peddling falsehood?

We propose to our radical brethern the following appropriate mottoes for their banners:

"Morton Put That in,"—Grant.

"Addition, Division, & Silence."—Kemble.

"It Takes the Starch Right out."—Hartranft.

"Dear Yerkes."—Hartranft.

The melancholy seafaring whose only joke was to call himself the cook and captain and mate of the Nancy Brig, the boatswain tight and the midshipmite, and the crew of the captain's gig, because he had incorporated all these men and brethern in his own cannibal system, reminds one of the figures cut by Mr. Duncan toward the close of his Convention. Most of the delegates had gone home disgusted, and each as he went authorized Duncan to cast his vote. So that as the meeting flickered to its close, the only imposing figure left in it was the undaunted Blanton, victorious over his gout and impervious to ridicule, swinging the votes of a continent in the twilight void.

The radicals of this senatorial district have nominated John M'Culloch and Dr. J. P. Sterrett, for constitutional delegates.

The liberals of Missouri support the regular democratic nominee for governor.

The democrats of New York have nominated Francis Kerman for governor, and the liberal state convention has adopted the same.

Remember, the great democratic mass meeting, for central Penn'a, has been fixed at Centre Hall, for Wednesday, 25th inst.

GOV. BIGLER

will be present. Turn out, ladies and gentlemen. Come on horse! Come on foot! Come in wagons and carriages.

"Come as the waves come
When navies are stranded;
Come as the winds come,
When forests are rended."

The Williamsport rioters have been tried and found guilty. Right.

The nine million steal will be tried again, in the legislature, next winter, by which the securities belonging to the sinking fund for the payment of state debt, are to be given to railroad corporations. The readers of the REPORTER know that this scheme of the ring, to rob the treasury, has been before the legislature every winter, for last five years, and several times came near passing, and if the people are careless in the kind of men they elect to the legislature, this gigantic plunder scheme will be carried by the ring, next winter.

We are happy to say, that our nominee, John H. Orvis, is upon the record as opposed to this nine million steal. He has denounced it in almost every political speech made by him since it was set on foot, and has but recently again pledged himself to oppose all measures of the ring at Harrisburg. Mr. Orvis will be the terror of the legislative rings and make Harrisburg hot for them.

Let our people bear this in mind, when they vote for Assembly in October, and vote for Mr. Orvis, who is a gentleman of known integrity, and whose voice has ever been heard in favor of the interests of the masses.

The radical candidate for sheriff is expected to make something, on the score of being what is called a "clever fellow." Any radical will be clever to get into an office. Democrats can't be gulled by that game. Benj. Shafer, our nominee, is from the oldest, best and honest and most reliable democratic stock in this county—and he himself has inherited every good trait of his well known family. He is an honest, hardworking farmer, without a flaw upon his character, and one of the most consistent democrats to be found. What democrat would be willing to cut him down? None.

The radicals are making a desperate effort to defeat Benjamin Shafer. They will find it hard work, and are accordingly working hard to do it. They are already circulating falsehoods against him. Democrats believe nothing they say. Mr. Shafer is a man—an honest man—in every sense of the word.

The Republican is begging democratic votes for its candidates for prothonotary, register and recorder, and is verdant enough to think that honest democrats will forsake Williams, and such true, faithful and tried servants as Morrison and Grennoble. Democrats are not made of such stuff, as to be led estray by the coaxing of the Republican. Our ticket is a good one and satisfactory all through.

The ascertained result of the late election in West Virginia is the choice for Governor of Jacobs, the Independent Democratic candidate, by a small majority. The Constitution is adopted by a decided vote, and there is a Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature. This is a thorough Democratic and Conservative triumph, and one that stretches into November and the Presidential contest, as Mr. Jacobs is a strong Greeley man, and will support him in the coming fight.

Pere Hyacinthe has written a long letter concerning and defending his recent marriage, is published elsewhere. The reverend priest delcares it to be the farthest from his intention to renounce his high calling, and claims, with many arguments appended to show the justness of his claim, that marriage and the priesthood are by no means antagonistic, and that his step has not been inconsiderate or hasty or notoriety-seeking.

Benj. Shafer.

The radicals are trying to prejudice democratic voters against Benj. Shafer our nominee for Sheriff, because he does not belong to this side of the county. That is all bosh, and no good democrat will be silly enough to give it attention for one moment.

The proper questions for consideration are: Is Mr. Shafer honest; is he capable; is he a consistent democrat. All of these can be answered with an emphatic AYE, and that will satisfy democrats.

Because the nominee is not from this side, certainly is not Mr. Shafer's fault, for some of our delegates helped to make his nomination, and he was among the best of all the candidates out. But if there really were any blame in this matter, our own people are to blame and not Mr. Shafer. If this side learns to keep united when it thinks it ought to have one of its men nominated, that will bring about the desired result; but if we are divided, as a matter of course the result will be different, and who, but our own people, are to blame? But, this silly stuff is not worthy further attention, and we know that no intelligent democrat will be led to vote against so good a man as Benjamin Shafer, by such thin radical stuff.

The Republican, not finding any thing damaging to say against Benj. Shafer, our candidate for Sheriff, sneers at him as "old Shaf." Mr. Shafer is not an old man, but in the prime of life, and is bodily constituted to handle such big burly fellows as Brown and such, when he becomes the next Sheriff.

GOV. BIGLER COMING.

Gov. Bigler desires to meet his old democratic friends of Pennsvalley. The ex-governor had retired from politics, but the issues between honesty and dishonesty, and the nomination of Pennsylvania's honest son, C. R. Buckalew, have once more called out Gov. Bigler, and he has resolved to address the great mass-meeting, at Centre Hall, on Wednesday, Sept. 25th. The governor has not forgotten the people of Pennsvalley—many of whom he knows personally—and who rolled up for him such a glorious majority.

Fellow Democrats, of Pennsvalley, governor Bigler desires to see and address you once more, perhaps for the last time, in his old days. Turn out, and meet your old favorite; he has not forgotten you, and show him that you have not forgotten him, by giving him a grand, old fashioned reception, at the mass meeting at Centre Hall, on 25th inst.

Turn out, men and women, from the hills and the vallies.

A Ticket Without a Flaw.

The democrats can boast of a ticket, this year, upon which the radicals, thus far, have tried in vain to pick a flaw. Let them try from president down to the last nominee upon our county ticket, and show any thing, in the character of any gentleman whose name stands there, which is disreputable.

Against Greeley the radicals *dare* not and *can not* say any thing, for the reason that they worshipped him so long themselves and followed his lead for the last thirty years. No flaw there.

Buckalew they tried to assail, but failed. The Holcombe-Canada story, died in its cradle. The Fishing creek confederacy has been proven a myth by one from their own ranks, and by the undeniable proof furnished by Mr. Buckalew himself in his speeches during this campaign. His official record is a proud one for him and his party to refer to, and the radicals can give no date and page from it, that is damaging, but, on the other hand, it shows that he was an honest and upright public servant, in whatever position the people placed him. No flaw found in him.

Our candidates for delegates at-large to the constitutional convention, Messrs. Black, Bigler, Woodward, and the balance, whose names are found at our mast head, are gentlemen of eminent ability and standing, among the pride of our state, and who would grace any body that might be called to meet upon this globe. No flaw in any of these.

Our nominee for Supreme Judge, Hon. James Thompson is one of the foremost jurists of the land. Pure and upright, great in his legal knowledge, he has received the endorsement as he will the votes, of many of the most honorable republican lawyers of the state, on account of his superior qualifications for the bench, to which he has been an honor and an adornment for the last ten years. The most unscrupulous radical defamers can find nothing with which to assail chief justice Thompson. There is no flaw in him.

The radical leaders have tried to cast a stain upon the character of Mr. Hartley, our nominee for auditor general, but they soon found themselves defeated in all their attempts, and now they have abandoned that, and let him alone.

Our nominees for congressmen at-large, Jas. H. Hopkins, Rich'd Vaux, and H. B. Wright, have not yet been assailed by the radical press, so far as our observation goes, and for the simple and good reason, that they can get no foot-hold there for slanders. These gentlemen are too well known. Their integrity is established, hence any attempt to assail them only prove futile, and a waste of ammunition, and this the rads are well aware of.

Henry Sherwood, our nominee for congress from this district, has been tried, and the mass of the republicans, express themselves satisfied with his record. So faithfully and well has he represented the 18th district, that the democracy are proud to nominate him for re-election and the respectable portion of the republicans are satisfied he shall have a second term. He can not be assailed. In his own home he is immensely popular, and received hundreds of republican votes two years ago, and this will be swelled by additional hundreds in October, this proves the worth of Mr. Sherwood. Of course the solid democratic vote will be given him. HURRAH FOR SHERWOOD.

Of the candidate for constitutional delegates from this senatorial district, Messrs. Bailey and Reed, we spoke at length in last week's Reporter, and we would only re-iterate the same in regard to those two noble gentlemen, as there is no flaw in them.

Our nominee for assembly, John H. Orvis, is too well known to our people to need any eulogy in these columns. The known enemy of rings, plunderers, political trickery and rascality, and the 9 million steal, and of first class ability, Centre county would only be disgracing herself not to give him her top-most vote. There is no flaw to be picked in Mr. Orvis.

Our other nominees are all men without flaws: We defy a flaw to be picked upon Aaron Williams, our nominee for Prothonotary; or upon John H. Morrison, our nominee for Register; or upon Isreal Grennoble our candidate for Recorder; or upon Benj. Shafer, our nominee for Sheriff; or upon Austin Hinton, the honest son of Snow Shoe, our nominee for Commissioner; or upon John Smith and P. S. Fisher, our nominees for Auditor and Coroner.

There, citizens, is a ticket we are proud of. It is presented to you, honest men of Centre for your support and if true to yourselves and your interests, you will give it an old-fashioned Jackson majority. Amen.

Last week's Republican sounded a loud blast over "Curtins position defined." Where the "defined" came in, was just about as clear as mud, and like hunting a needle in a hay-stack, so far as hunting a crum of comfort, for the *radicals*, in that letter was concerned.

"Gov. Curtin's position defined," is a good joke on the Republican, and a draw upon its readers, which supposes them rather green; The Republican will please "define" where Mr. Curtin's position is "defined" as being radically inclined in that letter.

Col. J. H. Stover.

We see by the proceedings of the Grant state convention of Missouri, that Col. John H. Stover, formerly of Aaronsburg, this county, was nominated for Lieutenant governor of Missouri. John seems to be a favorite among the rads out there, but we fear his election to that position won't come to pass.

Curtin Right.

Just as we intimated all along, in the Reporter, Andrew G. Curtin, goes with the liberals, and favors the election of Greeley and Buckalew. Gov. Curtin can take no other position, without utterly humiliating himself. Any other course would be in favor of his arch-enemy, Simon Cameron, who controls Grant and Hartranft.

Our distinguished fellow citizen has refused the bait of the radicals of this district, who thought by offering him the nomination for congress, he would be induced to pronounce for Grant. Mr. Curtin gracefully declined. He has now been nominated by the liberal republicans as delegate-at-large to the constitutional convention, and as there will be a vacancy in the democratic ticket, the name of Gov. Curtin will fill the place.

There will be a Grand Torchlight Parade at Centre Hall, on the same evening, by the Bellefonte Democratic Club. Able speakers will address the meeting in the evening.

Boston, September 11.—Hon. Chas. Sumner has been nominated for Gov. of Massachusetts, by the liberal and democratic state convention at Worcester.

"Takes the Starch Right Out."

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, March 9, 1870.

DEAR YERKES: Buy as soon as possible 100 shares of Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley Railroad, and then have my account, or rather have an extract made from my account, so that I can see the exact loss I have sustained on Oil Creek. Let me have them as soon as you can conveniently. *The Attorney-Gen. has given a decision against our settlement on Oil Creek, which takes the starch right out.* I don't know what to say about Oil Creek as a future investment. I think the chances are that it will go up; but as everything else is drooping, but little else can be expected from Oil Creek. What do you think of gold?

Yours, &c,
J. F HARTRANFT.

The first letter says the Patriot, reveals the manner in which Hartranft availed himself of the information which he obtained in the auditor general's department He had settled an account for a heavy amount against the Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley railroad, this in his opinion was a good time to speculate for a decline in the shares of the company. But he burnt his fingers. The attorney general gave a decision which, in the elegant and expressive language of the auditor general, took "the starch right out" of his financial scheme. He at once telegraphed "Dear Yerkes" to buy a hundred shares of Oil Creek and send an account of the damages. While this operation was going on a portion of the unexpended ballance in the treasury stood for Auditor General Hartranft's use as a margin to cover possible loss.

THE CALHOUN LETTER.

Auditor General's Office, Harrisburg, December 21, 1871.—Dear Yerkes! Calhoun telegraphed to me to-day for money and had to give a check for $8,7000, which he will present to you to-morrow (22d). I cannot avoid this. I met Mackey here on Monday. He went west in the afternoon, and will not return until Monday. I did not like to ask him again, but I did not think Calhoun would want any money so soon. I will see you on Saturday, and whatever you want I will do. I will meet Mackey here on Monday, and whatever is necessary I will ask him to do.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

P. S.—Will lift Calhoun's check on Saturday, and give you certificate of deposit to that amount.

J. H. F.

The second photograph proves that Hartranft was also employing in his stock gambling the pension money of widows and orphans in the hands of Major Calhoun, the agent in Philadelphia. He was one of Maj. Calhoun's sureties and took advantage of the situation to draw this money out of his hands. Calhoun deposited the money with Yerkes for him, instead of keeping it in the sub-treasury as the law requires. The result of it all was that Major Calhoun's accounts became entangled, and he was rather summary dismissed from the service, But the prime author of his misfortunes was John F. Hartranft who seduced him into a breach of duty. There were times, when Hartranft was using this pension money that some of the widows and orphans were compelled to wait in Philadelphia for days at expense and inconvenience for their semi-annual pittance.

Taken together, these two letters throw a flood of light on Hartranft's financial operations with the public money, and afford a true insight into his character. He values the auditor general's office merely as a position which can be made available in his private speculations. He acts as if the office was created merely for his benefit, and not for the public advantage and and convenience. In his haste to become suddenly rich without the labor of hand or brain, he has not hesitated to speculate in the public funds and uses official secrets to gamble in the stocks of the corporations whose accounts for taxes are settled in his department. In one instance, the Oil Creek letter goes far to prove that he made an official settlement with a view to the prosperity of his private speculation. All is fish that comes to his net. Whether it be a "loan" from Evans or a purchase of state bonds as commissioner of the Sinking Fund, or a speculation in fancy stocks with the money of the treasury for a Margin, or a raid on the widow and orphan pension money, the same mania for becoming suddenly rich by unlawful use of the public funds betrays itself. Such a man is not a model for a governor of this great commonwealth. Such a man would not be a fit succesor of the chief magistrates whose virtues, whose probity, and whose exalted patriotism have shed lustre on the public annals of Pennsylvania.

Grant's Beef-eaters in New Mexico.

The total internal revenue receipts in 1871, says the World, in New Mexico was $34,811.08. The cost for collecting it was $15,000. The following revenues were then collectable, viz.: From spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, banks and bankers, gross receipts, sales, special taxes not enumerated, income, gas, and legacies—or altogether ten specialties. These have now been reduced to four, from which was collected in 1871 as follows:

From spirits	$16,380,23
From fermented liquors	1,042,29
From tobacco	3,396,76
From banks	75.00
Total	$20,904.28

To collect the above there has been appropriated for 1872-73 $20,000. Now, if the aristocratic civil-service George William could be induced to bring his eyes, nose, and English whiskers near enough to the Secretary's appropriation letters to Congress for 1871-72 and 73, from which we quote, he would find that whereas in 1871, when ten specialties of the internal revenue were taxable, $15,000 sufficed to collect $34,811,08; yet in 1872-3, when but four articles are taxable, which yield only $20,904,28, there was asked for and appropriated $5,000 more, or $20,000 to collect it. Is this a swindle, or is it not? Is this a corruption of civil service, or is not? Is civil-service George William thoroughly ashamed of his incompetence and sycophancy for aiding and abetting civil-service corruptions in the higher quarters while pretending to reform it in the lower strata, or is he not? For whose friends or poor relations was the swindle of getting $5,000 more for collecting a reduced internal tax in New Mexico created? Can or will civil-service George William kindly inform an eager people?

Grant's Beef-Eaters in our Custom-Houses.

England had her rotten boroughs. We have our rotten custom-houses. But there is this difference between England and ourselves, that when the rotten-borough system did prevail there was no Tory in the land so brazen as to maintain that the party upholding it were economical or great reformers, while with us the very upholders of the rotten custom-houses are travilling all over the United States; speuting on every stump, vaunting in every newspaper of their party, the great reforms they have inaugurated and the economy they practise. Here is an example of their reform. Albemarle, in North Carolina, is a port of entry—a very modest port. The total foreign commerce of Albemarle during the calendar year ending December 31, 1871, was:

Imports	$336
Exports	Nil

To superintend this foreign trade of Albemarle, amounting in the aggregate to $336, it required the following officials:

Officials.	Salary, actual cost for 1871.
1 collector	$1,391.53
1 deputy collector and clerk	1,000.00
1 deputy collector	1,460.00
1 deputy collector	1,095.00
2 boat hands	480.00
1 coast inspector	365.00
Total	$5,791.53

The figures are official, and the above expenditure was actually incurred during 1871 to take care of a total commerce amounting to $336. Now, we simply ask who should be more ashamed—a whole people for being subjected to such a rotten swindle, or an Administration that boasts of reform and economy allowing it to go on for the three years that they are in power?

In the Juniata congressional district, the radical conference sat 10 days and balloted 282 times before getting a nominee.

The nomination was made at Cresson, on the 282d ballot, when two of the conferees from Mifflin county, Messrs. Geo. Frysinger and David Milliken abandoned their favorite (Blair), and voted for A. A. Barker.

Milton Speer is the democratic nominee.

Delegations of democrats, liberals, and other honest citizens of Penn, Nittany, Brush, and Bald Eagle vallies, will pour in to the great democratic mass meeting of Central Pennsylvania, at Centre Hall, on Wednesday, Sept. 25th.

Grand torch-light parade and able speakers in the evening of same day.

REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Centre county, that, by an act entitled An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 17, A. D. 1869, it is provided as follows:

SEC. 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That it shall be the duty of each of the asssessors within this Commonwealth, on the first Monday in June of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the county Commissioners under the eight section of the act of fifteenth April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district of which he is the assessor, or whose death or removal from the same shall be made known to him, and add to the same the name of any qualified voter who shall be known by him to have moveed into the district since the last previous assessments, of whose removal into the same shall have been made known to him, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed he shall visit every dwelling house in his district, and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so, to take the same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so, to add the name thereto; and in all cases where a name is added to the list a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person; and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain, by inquiry, upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of the work, it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list in alphabetical order, of the white freemen above twenty-one years of age, claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough township or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each of said names state whether said freeman is or is not a housekeeper; and if he is, the number of its residenee, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also the occupation of the person, and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer, and write opposite each of said names the word "voter;" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized the name shall be marked with the letter "N;" where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D. I.;" where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered; and if a person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election, the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the futher duty of each assesor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him, and the amount assessed upon each and furnish the same immediately to the county commissioners, who shall add the names to tax duplicate of the ward, borough, township or district in which they have been assessed.

SEC. 2. On the list being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid, it shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with the observation and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made but as soon as practicable and placed in the hands of the assessor, who, shall prior to the first of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door or on the house where election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession, for the inspection, free of charge of any person residing in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to add from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such applicant, and mark opposite each name "C. N." and immediately assess him with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or housekeeper; if a boarder, with whom he boards; and whether naturalized or designed to be, marking in all such cases the letters opposite the name, "N," or "D. I." as the case may be. If the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized, he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization; and if he claims that he desings to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention in all cases where any ward, borough, township or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments the election precinct in which each elector resides and shall make a separate return for each to the county commissioners, in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act; and the county commissioners, in making duplicate copies of all such returns shall make duplicate copies, seperately and shall furnish the same to the assessor; and the copies required by this act to be placed on the doors of or on election places on or before the first of August in each year, shall be placed on the door of or on the election place in each of said precincts.

SEC. 3. After the assesments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October of each year, the assessor shall on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioner shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said ward, borough, township, or precinct, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in said ward, borough, township, or precinct, on or before six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday in October; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter required.

SEC. 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district of which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least ten days next preceeding said election; which witness shall take and subscribe a written or partly written and printed affidavit to the fact stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a writen or partly written and partly printed affidavit, staiting to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein, and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceeding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state wehn, where, and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affidavit was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid and the tax receipt thereof shall be produced for examination, unless the affidavit shall state on his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any, but of the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere, state the fact in his affiant, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citienship by reason of his father's naturalization; and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the State one year and in election district ten days next preceeding such election, he shall be allowed to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavit of all persons making such claims, and the affidavit of the witness to their residence, shall be reserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list, and other papers required by law to be filled by the return Judge with the Prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the Prothonotary's office, subject to the examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax,, being added where the claimant to vote on age, the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the lists of persons voting at such elections.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citicen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote: and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voter," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made the indorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is chalenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. Ten days preceeding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the assessor to attend at the place fixed by the law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote; or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto, as shall show that they are entitled to theright of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of, or on the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election: and at the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a suplement, at the general elections in October. The assessor shall also make the same returns to the county commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section: and the county commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner, in all respects, as is required at the general election in October.

SEC. 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and every seperate city, borough or ward election, in all respects as at the general election in October.

SEC. 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any persons claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any willful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of the said officers shall be punished as perjury.

SEC. 10. The assessor shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined, as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceeding the election to be held on the second Tuesday in October in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election, during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted and the returns made out and signed by the election officers, to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witness under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence and intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election: Provided, That no person singing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

SEC. 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any person, shall, affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit the same to be given out in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open cour, in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall fradulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fradulently issued, or shall vote, or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote or attempt to vote on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation, in or before any court of this State, or officer authorised to administer oaths, shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization, for himself or any other person, willfullly depose, declare or affirm any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be fact knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation, shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same, upon proof being made before it, that it was fraudulently obtained to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation, and any person who shall vote, or attempt to vote, on any paper so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive at, or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation or use of any fradulent naturalization certificates, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, for every such offence, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act without any reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of misdemeanor of office, and on conviction be punished by fine or imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent or for any improper purpose the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 15. All elections for city, ward, borough, township and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the person elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held under this act until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SEC. 16. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock, a. m., and closed at seven o'clock, p. m.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the commissioners of each county shall, as soon as may be necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish to all election officers of the election districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks, such quantities as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

SEC. 18. That the citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State government, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

PUMPS!
Wooden Pumps,
AND
PIPING.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Centre county, and Pennsvalley in particular, to the fact that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMP,

made at home or elsewhere. He uses none but the best material, HE WARRENTS THEM to give satisfaction, as being the most lasting and durable, SUPERIOR TO THE OLD wooden pump, being arranged to let the water off and prevent freezing in winter.

Pine, poplar or cucumber pumps always on hand. His matirial for pumps is all sawed from large timber, and are thus Secured against Checking or Cracking.

All orders by mail promptly filled.

PIPING, made of the best material, of five inch scantling, joined together with coupling blocks, thoroughly banded, and warranted to stand any pressure required for ordinary use. Prices of piping range from 12 to 18 cents per foot. Send orders to sept.30.1y J. TELLER, Milesburg, Pa.

FURNITURE!
Grand Opening
FOR 1872.
AT
JOHN CAMP'S
MILROY,

where he has opened with a very large stock of the latest styles, both fancy and common

Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture.

CHAIRS,
of all kinds.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch having four good workmen at the bench. I am prepared to do all kinds of custom work, fine or common.

Thankful for past favors, I hope by strict attention to business you and everybody else will show smiling faces at my new ware rooms.

JOHN CAMP.

jan12.tf.

New Clothing Store
A. STERNBERG,

engaged to manage for I. L. Reizenstein, in the corner building, opposite Hoffer's store, Bellefonte, has established a new Clothing Store, where the best bargains in the county are offered.

$7.50 to $15 for Suits of the finest Cassimere.

HATS, CAPS

and a full and complete assortment of every thing in the line of Clothing.

Gent's Furnishing Goods

all directly from their own manufactory. Also.

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

They have engaged their old clerk, Mr. A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. ap5tf.

Piece goods of every discription, sold low to enable everybody to have his clothing made to order.

PLOWS!—The Undersigned have now on hand a lot of the celebrated WALLACE PLOWS. Persons wishing Plows will do well to call and see them before purchasing other Plows.

SMITH & LEITZEL,
aug16 Potters' Mills, Pa.

B. O. DEININGER. A. C. MUSSER.

MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS.

New Firm—New Enterprse.
DEININGER & MUSSER,
(Successors to B. O. DEININGER)

We would most respectfully inform the public, that they have taken charge of this old and successful establishment, and propose to carry on the same under renewed auspices.

They have on hand, and will make to order,
MONUMENTS,
COUCHES,
TOMBS &
HEADSTONES,
of any possible design, and price.

We use the best grades of marble—
ITALIAN,
CARARA,
AMERICAN STATUARY,
RUTLAND &c.,
and say with perfect assurance, "Our work is our reference."

Shop, [e]ast [o]f Bridge, Millheim.
apr26.1y.

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &C

THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAPEST

P. B. WILSON. THOMAS A. HICKS.

HARDWARE STORE!!
WILSON & HICKS,
Bellefonte, Pa.,
(Successors to IRWIN & WILSON.,)

Respectfully inform the citizens of Centre and other counties, that they have one of the largest and best selected stock of Hardware to be found, consisting of Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse Shoes, Axels, Spring Wagon Skeins and Boxes, Complete stock of carpenter tools and builders hardware, locks, oils, paints, glass, varnishes, brushes, cucumber pumps and tubing. Lamps of all kinds, scales, cutlery,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

Full line of saddlery and coach makers goods, wood work for buggies and wagons, ploughs, harrows, cultivators and grindstones. Looking glasses and mirror plates. Picture frames made to order. They also have the celebrated cook stove,

SUSQUEHANNA,

every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All kinds of parlor stoves. We are determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or on short credit—not to exceed three months. Call and see us, as we take pleasure in showing our goods.

WILSON & HICKS.
mar15tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

Gift & Flory's
New Shoe Store!
AT CENTRE HALL.

They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the

Lowest Prices.

BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

NEW FURNITURE STORE.
1 DOOR BELOW HOFFER'S
BELLEFONTE, PA.
GEORGE O'BRYAN,
Dealer in
FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS,
BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
SOFAS, LOUNGES,
BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, MATTRESSES, &c.

Particular Attention to Ordered Work.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.

UNDERTAKING,
In All Its Branches,
METALIC, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, AND COMMON CASKETS,
Always on Hand, and Funerals Attended With an Elegant Hearse. ap5tf.

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of
Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.

PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.

He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. Mf'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand
Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.
AND. REESMAN,
2sep70y Centre Hall

Railroad O. K.
NEW GOODS.
Herlacher & Cronmiller,
CENTRE HALL, PA

Have just received,
Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and willow ware Iron, Salt, Fish and in fact, a magnificent assortment of everything and now offered at prices lower than the lowest.

Dress Goods

A most beautiful variety, consisting of all the novelttes of the season, white goods, embroideries, hoop skirts,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
All we ask that you will
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK
ALL KINDS OF HARNESS,
silver plated and Yankee Harness double and single, bridles and halters. apr 1

What Next?

A monthly Magazine for wide-awake boys and girls. As good as the best, Pretty as the prettiest, and cheper than the cheapest. 30 cents a year. Magnificent prizes for each subcriber, and still grander ones to those who raise clubs. Subscribe, or send 3 cent stamp for specimen. Say where you saw this. John B. Alden, Publisher, Chicago. Ill. aug30.12t.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of George Stover, late of Gregg twp., dec'd. have been granted to the undersigned, who request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

J. R. TAYLOR,
BENJ. STOVER,
aug 16 6t. Administrators.

WARREN'S PATENT COOKER
For sale by
apr.29 tf. WM. J. M'MANIGAL.

Furniture Rooms!
J. O. DEININGER,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has constantly on hand and makes to order, all kinds of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c
HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND

His stock of ready-made Furniture is lar[ge] and warranted of good workmanship and all made under his own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates as cheap as elsewhere. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. ap24'68'ly.

WM. H. BLAIR, H Y STITZER
BLAIR & STITZER,
Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Office, on the Diamond, next door to Garman's hotel. Consultations in German or English. feb19'69tf

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'69tf

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J D SHUGERT, Cashier.
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sel[l]
Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
ap10'68tf

JAS. M'MANUS, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, promptly attends to all business entrusted to him. jul3,68tf

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynold's bank. may14'69tf

H. N. M'ALLISTER, JAMES A. BEAVER
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn'a. ap69tf

IRA C. MITCHELL, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's new building opposite the Court House. may5

Science on the Advance.
C. H. Gutelius,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist

who is permanently located in Aaronsburg in the office formerly occupied by Dr. Neff, and who has been practicing with entire success—having the experience of a number of years in the profession, he would cordially invite all who have as yet not given him a call, to do so, and test the truthfulness of this assertion. Teeth extracted without pain. may22'68tf

JNO. H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER
ORVIS & ALEXANDER,
Attorneys-at-law. Office in Conrad House Bellefonte, Pa.

J. P. GEPHART,
with Orvis & Alexander, attends to collections and practice in the Orphan's Court. 7jan'70tf

BOOTS, large stock, all styles, sizes and prices, for men and boys, just arrived at Wolf's well known old Stand.

Chas. H. Held,
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler
Millheim, Centre co., Penna.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just opened at his new establishment, above Alexander's Store, and keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month, and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted. sep11'68;1y

MILLER'S HOTEL, Woodward, Pa Stages arrive and depart daily. This favorite hotel is now in every respect one of the most pleasant country hotels in central Pennsylvania. The traveling community will always find the best accommodation. Drovers can at all times be accommodated with stables and pasture for any number of cattle or horses.

July3'68tf GEO. MILLER.

A. BAUM, REYNOLD'S NEW MARBLE FRONT, BISHOP st., Bellefonte.
WINES AND LIQUORS

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the public to his establishment, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Liquors wholesale at the lowest cash prices, which are warranted to be the best qualities according to their respective prices. His stock consists of Rye, Monongahela, Irish and other Whiskies, all kinds of Brandies, Holland Gin, Port, Maderia, Cherry, Blackberry and other Wines—the best articles—at as reasonable rates as can be had in the city, Champagne, Cherry, Blackberry, Ginger and Carraway Brandies, Pure Jamaica and New England Rum, Cordial of all kinds. He would particularly invite Farmers, Hotel keepers and others to call and examine his large supply, to judge for themselves and be certain of procuring what they buy, which can seldom be done when purchasing in the city.

Physicians are respectfully requested to give his liquors a trial. ap10

On Marriage.

Essays for Young Men, on GREAT SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES which interfere with Marriage, and ruin the happiness of thousands,—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge.

Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa oct13.1y.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.
JOHN SPANGLER, Proprietor.
Stages arrive and depart daily, for all points, north, south, east and west.

J. B. ETTELE'S;
WHOLESALE WINE & LIQUOR STORE

Bishop street, Bellefonte, in the Stone building formerly occupied by the Keystone Bakery

Takes pleasure in informing the public that he keeps constantly on hand a supply of choice Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

All Barrels, Kegs and Casks warranted to contain the quantity represented.

The attention of practicing physicians is called to his stock of

PURE LIQUORS,

suitable for medical purposes. Bottles, jugs, and demijohns constantly on hand. He has the ONLY PURE NECTAR WHISKY in town.

All liquors are warranted to give satisfaction. Liquors will be sold by the quart barrel, or tierce. He has a large lot of BOTTLED LIQUORS Of the finest grades on hand.

Confident that he can please customers he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage my14t

THE undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of

SADDLERY,

now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles,

of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything complete to a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times.

JACOB DINGES, CentreHall

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
Allegheney Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
D. JOHNSON & SONS, Proprietors.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, COMFORTABLE ROOMS
PROMPT ATTENDANCE.
ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES—AND REASONABLE Charges.

The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Careful hostlers and good stabling for horses. An excellent table well served. A Bar supplied with fine liquors. Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. Our location in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefonte on business or pleasure.

An Omnibus will carry passengers and baggage to and from all trains free of charge.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between H. D. Van Pelt and S. S. Wolf, trading under the name and firm of H. D. Van Pelt & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the late firm belong to H. D. Van Pelt & S. D. Musser, who will continue the business, and pay all debts of the late firm.

H. D. VAN PELT,
August 1st, 1872. S. S. WOLF.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends, everywhere, will oblige us by sending us local news of interest.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side the county, is larger than that of all other papers in the county. Business men will therefore find this one of the best advertising mediums. We invite all interested to come and inspect our list for themselves.

REMITTANCES.—All monies for subscription will be credited on the subscriber's address, each week; by referring to which our patrons can at all times see how their accounts stand, and a receipt is by this system carried upon each copy of the paper.

Democratic County Committee.

The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the Democratic County Committee, for the ensuing year.

Bellefonte N. W.	B Galbraith
" " S. W.	John Given
" " W. W.	S A McQuistion
Milesburg Borough	Jas F Weaver
Howard "	Balser Weber
Phillipsburg "	William Riddles
Unionville "	B F Leathers
Benner Township	Samuel Ishler
Boggs "	Jas L Neff
Burnside "	Robert Askey
Curtin "	John McClosky
Furguson "	John B Mitchell
Gregg "	John Grove
Haines "	William B Mingle
Half Moon "	William Cross
Harris "	James Gilliland
Howard "	Geo D Johnson, Mt. E
Huston "	Dan'l Irwin J. A.
Liberty "	Dan'l Bitner
Marion "	Robt F Holmes
Miles "	Harvey Corman
Patton "	G W Rumberger
Penn "	Wm K Alexander
Potter "	Geo Stover
Rush "	Geo McGaffey
Snow Shoe "	B F Hinton
Spring "	Emanuel D Noll
Taylor "	Samuel Hoover
Union "	Aaron R Hall
Walker "	A C Geary
Worth "	E P Jones P. M.

R. H. FORSTER
Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS!

RALLY! MEN OF CENTRE!!

The Chairman of the Democratic County Committee announces meetings at the following places, viz:

WOODWARD, Haines township, on Thursday evening, September 19th 1872.

BROOMGARD'S School House, Miles township, on Friday evening, September 20th 1872.

REBERSBURG, Miles township, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, September 21st 1872.

Millheim, Penn township, on Saturday evening, September 21st 1872.

The above meetings will be addressed by MILES ZENTMYER, Esq., of Huntington county, D. C. FORTNEY, Esq., of Bellefonte, and other able speakers, who wil discuss the issue of the present campaign in a fair and impartial manner. All citizens who favor REFORM in the National and State administrations are earnestly requested to be present. Democrats are especially called upon to give their attention to these meetings

THE FAIR.—The Centre County Fair, to be held on 1, 2, 3, 4 of October, will be one of the best exhibitions we have had in this county--at least the officers of the Agr. Society are resolved to leave nothing undone to make it a fair worthy our county, with all its elements of wealth, agricultural, mineral and manufacturing. We repeat, no pains will be spared to make the Centre County Agr. Exhibition one that shall not be eclipsed by any county fair in the state. To make it a grand success the citizens of our county must come to the aid of the Society. A poor exhibiton does not speak well for the farmer, the mechanic, manufacturing or other classes of our county; while a display, such as the people of our county have it in their power to make, will do us credit abroad, and give strangers to understand what Centre county realy is. We have a rich county—let us show it—let us take pride in showing it, and our annual fairs are one of the great opportunities afforded our people to display the character of our population, and exhibit our vast resources, and the product of our industries. This will have its effect in enhancing the wealth of our county, by attracting people from abroad who will be led to settle among us, opening new farms, new trades, and aid in our general development. We call upon our people—farmers, mechanics, all, not excepting the ladies, to aid the society, in making the next fair a grand success, and showing what Centre Co. really is. Every one has it in his power to contribute something and should have ambition and county pride enough to have at least one article on exhibition.

Dr. Jacob Herlacher, so well known in central Penn'a, paid our sanctum a visit, a few days ago. He looks hale and hearty, for a man who has seen as much of this world as the Dr. has. He mourns the loss of his wife, who died from an accidental rupture, a few weeks ago.

The doctor was on a visit to his son, in this place, and had the misfortune to fall down the cellar steps, from which he received some painful bruises, and are glad to learn, recovered again in a few days. Long may he live.

—The stages leaving Centre Hall, daily, in the morning, now connect with the train, at Mifflinburg, at three o'clock p. m., same day.

—Samuel Musser has become partner with H. D. Van Pelt in the foundry and machine shop, at this place.

—Peter Hoffer has taken a half interest in J. G. Meyer's Pine Creek property at Haines & Penn ... embracing the manufacture of flour, lumber and cement.

—Whoever bought a Rynder Organ, prefers it to all others. They equal any in tone and cost less.

Headquarters for tobacco, cigars, pipes, pouches, and anything in that line of business, is found at Hiram Hoffer's, Conrad house, Bellefonte.

—Hoffer Bro's, sell cheapest groceries.

Hoffer Bro's sell cheapest dry goods.

They sell readymade clothing cheaper than can be had elsewhere, also Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes, and any thing you want.

There was a democratic meeting in the Loop school house, on Tuesday evening; and notwithstanding the drenching rain which commenced before night and continued for over an hour, there was a respectable crowd in attendance. The meeting was organized by electing Jacob Meese President, and D. C. Young and Jas. Runkle Vice Presidents, and Mr. Mersinger Sec'y. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Weinor, of Baltimore, Mr. Zentmeyer, of Huntingdon, J. L. Spangler, Fred Kurtz, and D. F. Fortney of our own county.

There will be another meeting in the Loop school-house, on Monday, evening, Sept. 30.

Come to the great democratic meeting at Centre Hall, on 25th, and hear Bigler and others. Grand Torchlight parade in the evening.

JAIL BREAKERS.—Says the Lewistown Gazette: James B. Alexander, of Milroy, in this county, who had been convicted of Forgery in Juniata county and sentenced to a four years term in the penitentiary, broke jail at Mifflintown, on Monday last, and, we believe, not been heard from since.

Wm. Martin, who was sentenced to the penitentiary by the last court, for an assault upon a young girl, managed somehow to get out of jail on Saturday night last; but after remaining away an hour or two, and buying himself a cigar or two, astonished the jailor's family by returning quietly to his quarters.

Sabbath Schools in the Ridges.

Four of the new Union Sabbath schools which have been organized the present season in Centre county, are located in "The Ridges," stretching across the western part of the county. The one at Sandy Ridge, is the youngest being in operation now about two months. The Secretary writes that the school has gained one-third in attendance since it was opened, and is gradually increasing in interest. The community now for the first time in its history, enjoys preaching regularly once a month. The school at Black Bear, four miles east of Philipsburg, has been a means of much good to that community.

The Bible school is the only religous meeting they have.

The Fairview Ridge school has encountered some opposing influences which it has overcome with good. The school is now thoroughly united and prosperous. Most of the scholars have committed to memory the Ten Commandments since the school was started in May last. The fourth of the new schools in "The Ridges" is called the Marsh Creek Union Bible School. It was predicted that this school would be a failure. By the faithfulness of a few and the help of picture papers and reward tickets, the school is a success and still going prosperously forward. The Bible lessons learned by the members of these new schools will doubtless be attended with happy results to many of them. "My word shall not return unto me void, saith the Lord."

R. C.

Ballou's Magazine for October.—Cool weather is at hand, consequently, people begin to think of their fall and winter reading. Such being the case, we can recommend Ballou's Magazine as just what is wanted by the community. It is a serial well calculated to please all, old and young. $1.50 per year. Address Thomes and Talbot, Boston.

THE R. R.—There was a meeting of the board of directors, on Tuesday, 11th, at which the construction of the Bellefonte branch was indefinitely postponed, and the president announced his desire to first finish the main line, and afterwards look after the branches, and that chief engineer Leuffer be sent over the western end of the route, and determine whether the Boalsburg or the Barrens route be adopted. This is the information as reported to us.

The democracy of this vicinity had a grand rally, at Centre Hall, on Saturday evening last. The large hall was filled with ladies and gentlemen. On motion of Fred Kurtz, the following officers were elected: President, Peter Hoffer. Vice Presidents, John Taylor, J. K. Runkle, Jas. M'Clintick, and Wm. Galbraith. Secy's, S S Wolf and Levi Murray.

J. L. Spangler was called upon and addressed the meeting. This was "Jack's" maiden speech. His effort was a creditable one, and his remarks were well received. John H. Orvis followed, and in his clear and forcible style discussed our state finances, and drew a contrast between the two candidates for governor, Buckalew and Hartrants. All his points were incontrovertible, and he was listened to with the closest attention.

—The heavy rain, on Thursday night 12th, carried off the mill dam at Wolf's store, and other dams in that vicinity. The railroad bridges between Lewistown and Milroy were also swept away.

—Georgia's Valley had a tremendous hail storm on Monday of last week, which did great damage to the corn.

—Lewis Mensch has a cornstock in a field, near this place, which has five ears on it. This indicates that the democratic majority in this county will be at least 500.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1872,

A Valuable Farm,

Situate in Potter township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Jacob Wagner, John Love and others, containing

160 Acres

and 58 perches and allowance, mostly cleared and under cultivation, on which are erected a good two-story FRAME HOUSE, BANK BARN, CIDER PRESS and other improvements. There are two orchards on the premises, one a young one of choice fruit, and water is piped to both house and barn. Also, a

TRACT OF WOODLAND,

situate in said Potter township, adjoining lands of John Frye, W W Love and others, containing 10 acres.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale; one third in one year, and the balance in two years, with interest, and to be secured by bonds and mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day.

H. L. CLOSE,
Adm'r of Wm Nale, late of Armagh twp.
sep20 Mifflin co., dec'd.

School Tax.

To all whom it may concern: The duplicate of school Tax for Potter school district for the 1872, has been placed in the hands of Fred Kurtz, Treasurer of the School Board, in accordance with the Act of Assembly of 1869, for collection.

All persons paying said tax on or before the 15th of November, will be allowed a deduction of five per cent; from the 15th of November to 14th of Dec. no deduction and after that date 5 per cent will be added. By order of the Board.

FRED KURTZ,
Sept. 20. Treasurer.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations not already past, will be held as follows: commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., at which time the Secretary will be expected to have the class organized and in readiness, so as to cause no delay. Applicants for schools will be required to attend the examination in the district where they expect to teach, unless they procure a written request to the contrary from the proper board of directors. All should be provided with paper, pen and ink.

Haines—Aaronsburg, Friday, 13
Miles—Rebersburg, Saturday, 14
Potter—Centre Hall, Wednesday and Thursday. 18th and 19
Ferguson—Pine Grove Mills, Wednesday, 25
Halfmoon—Stormstown, Thursday, 26
Patton—Waddle's school-house, Friday 27th
Benner—Armagast's school-house, Saturday, 28th
Snow Shoe and Burnside—Askey's school-house, Monday, 30th 1 p. m.
Walker—Hublersburg, Friday, Oct. 4
Marion—Jacksonville, Saturday, 5
Spring—Valentine's school-house, Monday, 7
Taylor & Worth—Port Matilda, Wednesday, 9
Huston—Julian Furnace, Thursday, 10
Union—Unionville, Friday, 11.
Milesburg and Boggs—Milesburg, Monday, 14.
Howard and Curtin—Howard, Tuesday 15.
Liberty—Eagleville, Wednesday, 16th.

Persons intending to teach will please not ask for private examinations.

R. M. MAGEE,
County Supt.

Centre Hall, Aug. 24.

GRAND RALLY!



Great Democratic

Mass Meeting

at Centre Hall,

Wednesday Sept. 25

FRIENDS OF REFORM

FRIENDS OF HONEST GOVERNMENT,

DEMOCRATS,

LIBERAL REPUBLICANS,

EVERY BODY—MEN AND WOMEN,

TURN OUT!!

BY ORDER OF THE STATE CENTR'L COMMITTEE

the Grand Mass-Meeting for central Penn'a, will be held at Centre Hall, on W'nesday, 25 inst. day and evening.

Delegations from all parts of the county will be present. Let the democracy of Pennsvalley turn out to a man and meet their bretheren who will come in mighty delegations, with music and banners flying from other portions of the county and adjoining counties.

GOV. BIGLER

has accepted an invitation to be present. Other distinguished speakers will be here.

An Evening Meeting,

will also be held, and able addresses delivered.

The Bellefonte Democratic Club, 100 strong, will favor us with a grand Torch Light Parade in the evening.

DEATHS

In Indiana, Pa., on 29th of Aug. of typhoid fever, Mary Elizabeth Stewart, aged 19 years. She was a grand daughter of Wm. Feath, formerly of Spring Mills.

In Buffalo township, Union co., on 6th inst., Philip Pontius, in the 74th year of his age.

In Mifflinburg, on the 7th inst., Samuel Orwig, aged 74 years and 4 months.

In Hartley Township, on the 8th inst., Jacob Shirk, aged 68 years and 20 days.

On Sept. 9th, in Covington twp., Clearfiled co. Cora B. daughter of James W. and Amelia Michaels, aged 11 months and 16 days.

In Lancaster, Aug. 31, Wm. H. Gutelius, of Mifflinburg, aged about 28 years. He was a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, and at the time of his death was in the second year of the Theological course.

On 8th inst., in Karthouse twp., Clearfield county, Bertha A. Emerick, infant daughter of George and Louisa Emerick, aged 2 months and 15 days.

MARRIAGES.

On 12 inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. G. Shannon, assisted by Rev. J. K. Miller, Rev. T. F. Dornblaser, of Lucas, Ohio, to Miss Anna Shannon, of this place.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

I, D. W. Woodring, High Sheriff of Centre county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre, on TUESDAY the 8th day of OCTOBER, 1872, for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, viz:

One person for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Three persons to represent the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the House of Representatives of the United States.

One person to represent the countys of Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga and Potter, in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Twenty eight persons to represent the State at Large in the Constitutional Constitutional Convention.

Three persons to represent the counties of Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata in the Constitutional Convention.

One person to represent the county of Centre in the House of Representative.

One person for the office of Sheriff of Centre county.

One person for the office of Prothonotary, and clerk of Oyer and Terminer of Centre county.

One person for the office of Register and Clerk of Orphans court of Centre county.

One persons for the office of Recorder of the county of Centre.

One person for the office of County Commissioner of Centre county.

One person for the office of Auditor of Centre county.

One person for the office of Coroner of Centre county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of John Limbert, in the town of Aaronsburg.

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leonard Meryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter, at the house of Chas. Smith, Old Fort.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher,

For the township of Ferguson, at the school house in Pine Grove.

For the township of Harris, at the school house in Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte, and Spring and Benner townships, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, at the school house in Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard at the school house in said borough.

For the township of Rush, at Cold Stream school house

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house of Samuel Askey.

For the township of Marion, at the school house in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, in the school house at Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION OF U. S.

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by any State, race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

FIRST AND SECOND SECTION OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF March 31, 1870.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any of State or Territory, or by, or under its authority, to contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that if by under the authority of the Constiution or laws of any State or laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequiste and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition or servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, forever such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month, and not more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

Constitutional Amendment.

Also, I hereby give notice of the following Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. That the following amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption pursuant to provisional of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.—Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of services as shall be prescribed by law.

Constitutional Convention.

At the same time and place, also, an election will be held for delegates to the convention to amend the Constitution of the State, in conformity with the Act, entitled "An Act to provide for calling a convention to amend the Constitution," approved April 11, 1872. As prescribed by said act, the following rules and regulations shall apply to said election, and the returns of the same:

1st. At the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, there shall be elected by the qualified electors of this Commonwealth, delegates to a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of this State, the said Convention shall consist of one hundred and thirty-three members, to be elected in the manner following: Twenty-eight members thereof shall be elected in the State at large, as follows: Each voter of the State shall vote for not more than fourteen candidates, and the twenty-eight highest in vote shall be declared elected. Ninety-nine delegates shall be appointed to and elected from the different Senatorial districts of the State, three delegates to be elected for each Senator there from and for chosing all district delegates, each vote for not more than two of the members to be chosen from his district, and the three candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected, except in the county of Allegheny, forming twenty-third Senatorial District, where no voter shall vote for more than six candidates, and the nine highest in vote shall be elected, and in the counties of Luzerne, Monroe, and Pike, forming thirteenth Senatorial District, where no voter shall vote for more than four candidates, and the six highest in vote shall be elected, and six additional delegates shall be chosed from the city, and in their election no voter shall vote for more than three candidates, and the six highest in vote shall be declared elected.

2nd. The Judges and Inspectors for election district shall provide two suitable boxes for each poll, one in which to deposit the tickets voted for Delegates at large, and the other in which to deposit the tickets voted for District Delegates; which boxes shall be labelled respectively, "Delegates at large" and District Delegates;" and in each district in the city of Philadelphia an additional box shall be provided for each poll, in which to deposit the tickets voted for "City delegates;" and said last mentioned boxes must each be labelled, "City Delegates."

3rd. The said election shall be held and conducted by the proper election officers of the several election districts of the commonwealth, and shall be governed and regulated in all respects by the general election laws of the Commonwealth, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto, and not inconsistent with the provisions of said act.

4th. The tickets to be voted for members at large of the convention shall have on the outside the words "Delegates at large," and on the inside the names of the candidates to be voted for, not exceeding fourteen in number.

5th. The tickets to be voetd for district members of the convention shall have on the outside the words "District Delegates," and on the inside the name or names of the candidates voted for, not exceeding the proper number limited as aforesaid; but any ticket which shall contain a greater number of names than the number for which the voter shall be entitled to vote, shall be rejected; and in case of the delegates to be chosen at large in Philadelphia, the words "City delegates," shall be on the outside of the ticket.

6th. In the city of Philadelphia the return judges shall meet at the State House, at ten o'clock on the Thursday next following the election, and make out the returns for the delegates at large and city, of the votes cast therein for delegates at large and city, and district delegates, to be members of the convention; the return judges of the several election districts within each county of the State, excluding Philadelphia, shall meet on Friday next following the election, at the usual place for the meeting of the return judges of their county, and make out full and accurate returns for the county, of the vote cast therein for members of the convention and for the district members of the same; and the proceedings of the return judges of the said city of Philadelphia, and of the several counties of the Commonwealth, in the making of their returns shall be the same as those prescribed for return judges in the case of an election for Governor, except that returns transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be addressed to that officer alone and not to the Speaker of the Senate.

Change in the Manner of Voting.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved March 30th, 1866:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general township, Borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter required to vote by tickets, written or printed, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified, as follows: One ticket shall embrace the name of all State officers voted for, labelled, "State," one ticket shall embrace the name of county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members, of Assembly, if voted for, and be labelled "County," one ticket shall embrace the name of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled, "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and be labelled, "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in seperate ballot-boxes.

There will be no "Borough" "Township" tickets voted at the general election.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section or the act the judge of districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the third day after the election, being for the present year, on Friday the eleventh day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., then and there to do and perform those duties required by law of said judges. Also, that when a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors, or clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties of said judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office, in Bellefonte, this 4th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and in the ninety-sixth year of the Independence of the United States.

D. W. WOODRING,
Sheriff of Centre county.

ESTRAY.—Thirty-four sheep belonging to the undersigned, strayed from his premises, about four weeks ago. They are all marked on the left ear, which is tipped off in a half-circle; one carries a bell, and one is black. Persons giving information of the whereabouts of these sheep, will be duly rewarded for their trouble.

CHR. GINGERICH.
30 aug 3t. Linden Hall, Pa.

THE ONLY PLACE TO BUY

good Boots & Shoes.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Have just received 50 cases of Boots and Shoes.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Sell the cheapest and best Boots and Shoes.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Are the only ones in Centre co. that have Lester Bro's & Co., Boots & Shoes.

Lester Bro's & Co., Boots and Shoes are warranted.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Sell them at Cash prices.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Boots and Shoes never leak or crack.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Boots and Shoes always give satisfaction.

Thousands in this county and out of it have tried these Boots & Shoes.

They have been tested and tried for 15 years and always have given Extra satisfaction.

If you want to save doctor bills buy your Boots and Shoes from Burnside & Thomas.

You can buy the best articles of Tobacco and cigars at half price at Burnsides & Thomas.

The reason you can get such bargains at Burnside & Thomas, they sell for CASH. july19.tf.

BOSTON

Boot & Shoe Store!

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT

With New Goods & New Prices!

Having determined to engage in business at this place, we have opened up in Room

NO. 5 BUSH'S ARCADE,

BELLEFONTE, PA., the largest, most complete and cheapest stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C.,

that has ever been opened up in this part of the State. At our store you can find in the Boot and Shoe line

Anything You Want,

from the finest boot to the cheapest slipper, and we know if you once call and

EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.

you will concede that it is to your interest to purchase from us.

WE SELL AT BOSTON RATES.
Repairing Neatly Done.

B. L. BATCHELLER & CO.

July 19tf.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

WE OFFER FOR SALE

the following list of

UNEXCEPTIONABLE

AND RELIABLE

FERTILIZERS:

PURE GROUND BONE,
PURE BONE FLOUR,
SUPER-PHOSPHATE,
BONE DUST,
AND ANIMAL COMPOST.

They are the Great Generators and Nourishers of

CORN, OATS, GRASS, WHEAT,

and other crops.

BEING QUICK, PERMANENT, ECONOMICAL

It Saves Labor!
It Prevents Weeds!
It Increases the Yield!
It Restores the Land!

SHORTLIDGE & CO.,
july19 2m. Bellefonte, Centre Co.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

R. F. Rankin & Co.,

(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS

AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE & LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes.

SHOULDER BRACES,

TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety

Also, Choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually hept in a first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

tf.1june R. F. RANKIN & CO

NEW HARDWARE STORE!

J. & J. HARRIS,

NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails. Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, Table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating, Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, House Bells, Dinner Bells, Gong Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paints, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at

june5'68,1y. J. & J. HARRIS.

THE LOGAN

CEMENT CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers IN

SUPERIOR CEMENT.

The Cement is of the very Best Quality, guaranteed to be Superior to any in the State.

All orders sent by mail should be addressed to

W. P. M'MANUS, Agent,
P. O. Box, 16, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa.
26 July tf.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

Corrected by C. D. Keller.

White Wheat $1,65, Red 160.... Rye..... 75......Corn 60 ......Oats 40.......Barley 60. 70......Cloverseed 5,00 ......Potatoes 45. Lard per pound 8.......Pork per pound 09 Butter 20.......Eggs 20. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.......Bacon 8 ......Ham 12

LEWISTOWN MARKETS

White wheat 1,75....Red wheat 1,65....Rye 60......Corn 60......Oats 35......Barley 50...... Cloverseed 4,50......Timothyseed, 350,....... Salt 2 50 per sack,......................... Bacon 10c......Ham 16......Butter 20... Eggs 15......Plaster 9 50

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PAIN CURE OIL

"THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT"

FOR

Pains, Sores, Wounds and Lameness.

BUY IT! TRY IT!

For Fever and Ague, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Rheumatism, . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Neuralgia, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Fever Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Cholera Morbus, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Sprains, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Headache, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Bruises, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Corns and Bunions, Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Lameness, . . Use Pain Cure Oil.

EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED, And we challenge the World to produce its equal. Used Externally and Internally for

MAN AND BEAST.

Ask for PAIN CURE OIL. Take no other, for WE WARRANT IT TO CURE.

It is not a strong ammonia preparation, but a soothing compound, made from Pure Vegetable Oils, Herbs and Extracts, and is clean and safe to use. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

McCLURE & EATON, PROPRIETORS,
Reading, Pa.

Sold wholesale and retail by F. P. Green.

Just Arrived.
Just Arrived.

Call and See
Call and See

WOLF'S

Magnificent Stock

of New Goods.

Come and get Bargains.

Assortment full and complete.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Ready-made Clothing, and thousands of other articles

A. SUSSMAN

LEATHER & SHOE FINDING.

in lower room, No. 1. Bush's block, where he keeps on hand a stock of

WHITE and RED LEATHER and HARNESS.

Kips and Calf Skins

French and City Finish.

STRING LEATHER, SHOE-FINDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Raw Hides

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Trunks and Valises

OF ALL KINDS.

RAW FURS, of all kinds bought and highest price paid.

Clover and Timothy Seed

always bought and on hands. WHEAT and OATS specially bought and the highest Cash price paid.

Go to Sussman's, there you can buy cheaper than elsewhere, as everybody knows, who ever dealt with him. He lets no one off without a good bargain.

Next door to Sussman's is the cheap dry goods establishment of Isaac Guggenheimer. ap5.tf.

ADAM HILD,

PAINTER, MILROY, Mifflin co., Pa.

offers his services to the citizens of Mifflin Centre and adjoining counties, in

House, Sign and Oramenatal Painting.

GRAINING

Oak, Walnut, Maple. Ash, Mahogony, &c.

Plain and Fancy Paperhanging. Orders respectfully solicited.

All fine work done for other painters.

June 7 y.

JOHN C. MOTZ & CO.

BANKERS.

MILLHEIM, CENTRE CO., PA.

Receive Deposits and allow interest.
Discount Notes.
Make Collections.
Issue Eastern Exchange.
And a general Banking Business done.

JOHN C. MOTZ,
A WALTER, PRESIDENT.
Cashier. mar22tf.

G. PECK. J. T. LEE.

PECK & LEE'S

New

Coach Manufactory.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned have opened a new establishment, at their new shops, for the manufacture of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,

SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,

PLAIN AND FANCY

of every description.

All vehicles manufactured by them are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.

They use none but the best material, and employ the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Come and examine our work before contracting elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE,

All kinds of Reparing done.

2aug.y. PECK & LEE.

RYNDER'S MUSIC STORE,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

The proprietor of Rynder's Music Store desires to call the attention of the people of Centre county, to the fact that they

Can Save Money

by purchasing their musical instruments ot Rynder's Music Store. We are selling

Double Reed, Six Stop, Five Octavo Organs, at $140,

(superior in tone and finish, to those that are hawked and peddled throughout the country at $175 to $200.) These we warrant for five years. We give any reasonable credit desired to responsible parties.

We beg leave to call your attention to the following instruments, sold in Pennsvalley this year, which you would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere:

CENTRE HALL.

S. S. WOLF, Rynder Organ	$225.00
WM, GALBRAITH, Rynder Organ	140.00

LEMONT.

DR. J. Y. DALE, American Organ	$375.00
PETER SCHRECK, Rynder Organ	140.00

AARONSBURG.

WM. ETTINGER, Rynder Organ	$240.00

BOALSBURG.

MISS E. E. HUNTER, Melodion	$130.00

In a few weeks we will call attention to our

PIANO DEPARTMENT.

In short by writing a letter to us and getting our prices—we deliver all instruments—

You Can Save From $40 to $60 on an Organ.

Address, *RYNDER'S MUSIC STORE,* Lock Haven, Pa.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

C. D. KELLER,

BISHOP STREET BELLEFONTE, PENNA,

is now prepared, at the Old Stand on Bishop Street, to sell

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Boots, Shoes, Carpets,

CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE, &C., &C,

at greatly reduced prices. He is also prepared to purchase

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN!

FOR WHICH HE WILL PAY THE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE!

ASH PURCHASERS WILL FIND SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS THERE

apr.19tf. C. D. KELLER

I. Guggenheimer.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer, except the Leather and Shoe-findings, has filled up his shelves with a lot of

SPLENDID NEW GOODS,

embracing

READY MADE CLOTHING,

DRESS GOODS,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

AND FANCY ARTICLES,

and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS, in the old room, where he may alway be found. 12ap.tf.

COAL,

LIME,

and POWDER!

COAL—Wilkesbarre Coal, Chestnut Stove, Egg, furnace and foundry, Coal—of best quality, at the lowest prices. Customers will please note that our coal is housed under commodious sheds.

LIME—Wood or coal-burnt Lime, for sale at our kilns, on the pike leading to Milesburg.

POWDER.—Having received the agency for Du Pont's Powder AT WHOLESALE, we shall be pleased to receive orders from the trade.

Office and yard near south end of Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Depot, Bellefonte, Pa.

nov SHORTLIDGE & CO.

BUTTS HOUSE

BELLEFONTE, PA.

J. B. BUTTS, Prop'r.

Has first class accommodation; charges reasonable. 19apr, tf.

CENTRAL HOTEL. Corner of Third and Chestnut Street, Mifflinburg, Pa. John Showers, Proprietor. Its Central Location makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting Town on business or pleasure.

H. A. Taylor's Livery Attached.

un21 1y

WAR! WAR!

On High Prices.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

H. R. SMITH,

of Potters Mills.

NEW GOODS!

We would most respectfully infrom his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has taken possession of Thompson's old quarters, which have been remodeled and improved, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him by calling.

NEW GOODS!

He has just received one of the largest stock of all kinds of Merchandize ever brought to Centre county, which he intends to sell at scuh figures as will make it an object for all persons to purchase. Families laying in winter supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not fail to give him a call, as he feels confident his prices and superior quality of goods will amply satisfy all. His stock of

GROCERIES

consists of Coffees of the best quality, Teas, Sugars of all kinds, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Spices, Provisions, Flour and Feed, &c., &c. Our stock of

DRYGOODS

is large and varied, and we will just say can supply any article in that line, without enumerating.

READYMADECLOTHING

a large stock of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys' wear, which we will dispose of at a very small advance on cost.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Notions, Fancy Goods, Carpets, Oil cloths, Wall Papers, Window Shades, &c., oct28.1y.



Graham & Son,

Boot & Shoe Makers

Next door to D C Keller's Store Bellefonte.

We manufacture to order.
Our work is neat and durable.
Our prices are very moderate.
We warrant to give satisfaction.
We have the LARGEST and BEST stock of Ladie's and Children's shoes in town.
We are receiving goods every week.
We wish an examination of our goods.

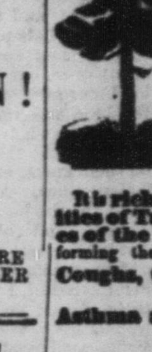
The Pennsvalley trade is especially invited to call and see our stock, we think we can please all who call as to style, quality, and prices. We study to render satisfaction, and although we have had an extended trade for years, we have never given a customer cause to complain.

sept15.tf.

Stone Ware

a large assortment of every size and description now on hand, cheap, at the old stand of Wm. Wolf

Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar.



10 YEARS
—OF A—
Public Test
Has proved
DR. CROOK'S
WINE
OF
TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs. It effectually cures them all.

Asthma and Bronchitis. Has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

For pains in Breast, Side or Back, Gravel or Kidney Disease, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice or any Liver Complaint, It has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic, Restores the Appetite, Strengthens the System, Restores the Weak and Debilitated, Causes the Food to Digest, Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your System.

TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

The Champion of the World.



The new Improved American Button-Hole Overseaming and Complete Sewing *Machine*—The greatest machine of the Age!

Simplicity, Durability & Cheapness Combined.

This machine being the litest, has many improvements over all other, in a word, it is a perfect machine which is acknowledged by the best judges and agents of all other machines.

Call on A. L. Bartges, madisonburg, who is the authorized agent for Centre county. Also keeps the best Sewing Machine thread, needles, and repairs all kinds of sewing machines, clocks, watches, music boxes &c. I will thoroughly canvass the section belonging to me, and I shall be very much pleased to sell every person a machine, on easy terms; give it a trial before purchasing any other—it has no equal. Parties wishing the machine, will please address the undersigned. Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to.

A. L. BARTGES,
Agent for Centre County.
MADISONBURG, PA.

Beautiful Toilet Setts,

Chamber Pails, &c.,

For sale by

apr26 tf. WM. f M'MANIGAL.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequence of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicines, and without dangerous surgical operations, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This Lecture Will Prove a Boon to Thousands and Thousands.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents.

Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
Post-Office Box 4,586, 127 Bowery, New York
april 1y.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.



For Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, or Scrofula in any form.

Any disease or eruption of the Skin, disease of the Liver, Rheumatism, Pimples, Old Sores, Ulcers, Broken-down Constitutions, Syphilis, or any disease depending on a depraved condition of the blood try

DR. CROOK'S
SYRUP OF
POKE ROOT.

It has the medicinal property of Poke combined with a preparation of Iron which goes at once into the blood, performing the most rapid and wonderful cures.

Ask your Druggist for Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root—take it and be healed.

Good-Night, but not Good-By.

We lingered at the little gate.
Beneath a dark and dewy sky,
And when at last we parted, Fate
Behind the shadows whispered, "*Wait;*"
But she unheeding murmured, "Late,
Late, sweetheart, 'tis growing late—
Oh, then, good-night, but not good-by!"

I watched her flitting up the stair
And longed to be where thought could fly;
But half-way up the darkened stair
She turned and chid my lingering there;
"Even love," she cried, "must rest to bear
New buds for blooming! Only swear,
You'll not forget, ah, do not swear,
And then good-night, but not good-by!"

Her voice is in my memory yet,
A still small sound that passeth by.
For who can love and then forget?
But death is deep, and somewhere yet
Love's morn will rise and never set!
Therefore close up my coffin; let
Love rest awhile from care and fret.
Sleep well, sweetheart; I'll not forget
Good-night, indeed, but not good-by!

Farm, Garden and Household.

Artificial Oysters.—Cut from the cob green corn enough for a pint; to this add one egg, well beaten, one cup of flour, half cup of cream or buttermilk; salt and pepper them to taste; fry in butter.

Smoky Chimneys.—If you have a smoky chimney, see that the chimney-top reaches higher than any other part of the building; that the inside throughout the whole length is plastered very smoothly with good mortar; that the throat of the chimney is not less than four inches broad and a foot long, opening into a chamber at least twice as large, and that no flue contains less than sixty square inches.

Buttered Toast.—Cut thin slices the whole way round a stale loaf (it should be at least a day old); warm both sides before the fire, and toast carefully; have a hot plate ready to lay it on when done. Put some butter, cut into dice, on it; first warm it before the fire and spread the butter on each side of the toast. Toast a second round and lay it on the first; cut off the crusts and divide into four quarters. Serve very hot.

Stubborn Horses.—The brain of a horse seems to entertain but one thought at a time; for this reason continued whipping is out of the question, and only confirms his stubborn resolve. But if you can by any means change the direction of his mind, give him a new subject to think of, nine times out of ten he will start without any further trouble. As simple a trick as a little pepper, aloes, or the like, thrown back on his tongue, will often succeed in turning his attention to the taste in his mouth.

Excellent Varnish for Harness.—Pulverize and put in a jug or bottle half a pound to a pound of gum-shellac, covered with good alcohol, and cork tightly. Put the mixture in a warm place. In about two days, if shaken frequently, the gum will be dissolved and ready for use. If the liquid appears as thick as thin molasses add more alcohol. To one quart of the varnish add one ounce of good lampblack, and an ounce of gum camphor. An occasional coat of this is also good for rendering boots waterproof.

To Remove Iron Rust from White Goods.—A remedy which I have tried and found effectual, is this: One ounce of oxalic acid dissolved in one quart of water. Wet the iron-rust spots in this solution and lay in the hot sun; the rust will disappear in from three to twenty minutes, according to the depth. I have just experimented by holding a rusted cloth, wet in this solution, over the steam of a boiling tea-kettle, and the rust disappeared almost instantly. In either case, the cloth should be well rinsed in water as soon as the rust disappears, to prevent injury from the acid. Many use this acid to remove fruit and ink stains from white fabrics. When diluted still more, it may be used to remove fruit or ink stains from the hands.

How to Keep Celery.—For the benefit of those of our readers who have never succeeded in keeping celery in eatible condition throughout the winter, (and I know of several) I will give a rule by which I have preserved celery, free from rot or rust, as late as the last of March. Never work at celery in any way, except the plants be perfectly dry. Earth up never before 10 o'clock a. m., or after 4 p. m., and then on a very dry sunshiny day. In the fall, as soon as the ground begins to freeze, enough to make the slightest crust in the morning, select a dry and sunshiny day, and as near noon as possible, pack your celery in boxes, (I use soap or starch boxes), placing first a layer of earth, about one inch deep: then a layer of celery, placing the plants just far enough apart to not lay against each other, and thus, alternately earth and celery, until the boxes are filled, having the first and last layers of earth. Place the boxes where the celery will not *freeze*, (but not in a heated room), your celery will keep splendidly and always convenient for use.

Farm Notes.—It pays to raise corn for winter forage—plant in drills, a bushel to the acre. Cut stalks two feet from the ground, if large; cure in stacks tied at the top till the stalk is dry (some four weeks), then house, and not stack out for rains to damage the forage. Our barns and stock-sheds are generally poor and small. This is bad economy. Split more boards, and make large and tight shed-roofs to protect both stock and stock-feed. Then cattle do better and drop their manure under cover, and out of washing rains. One load of such manure is worth more than five loads of old weathered stuff, with all the salts of amonia, potash and lime taken out of it. A farmer who would sell fine mules of his own raising for copper cents and think them gold eagles, would not be more mistaken than thousands are in regard to the true value of fertilizers. What all boys ten years old ought to know, their fathers have yet to learn. That is, the value of carbon and the elements of water in well-dripped out-door manure, of which they generally form ninety-eight per cent. Think of it, the precise things that form all manure are unknown to planters and farmers. Is this wisdom, or is it folly? Our best friends on the farm are named carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, phosphorus and sulphur. To these add potash, magnesia, lime, iron and chlorine and you will have the elements of good manure.

Sheep on a Poor Farm.—Some farmers of our acquaintance feel an antipathy to sheep for the reason that they "bite close." We consider this their chief recommendation. They can only bite close where the pasture is short, and the pasture is short only on a poor farm. A poor farm will necessarily be encumbered with briars, weeds and brush in the fence corners. Under such conditions, we would say to a farmer who has twenty dollars or upward in cash (or credit for it, and then let him borrow the amount if he has to pay one per cent. a month for the use of it), invest it in as many ewes, not older than three years, as you can get for that money. Put them this summer in such a field as we have described, and give them, in addition to what they can pick up, a pint of wheat bran and oatmeal daily, with free access to water and salt. They will first "go for" the briars and clean them out; every portion of that field will be trodden over and over again, and the weeds will have no chance Fold them on that field during winter, and carry to them feed sufficient to keep them thriving. Get the use of a good buck in season. South Down would be preferable—and in the spring, if you have luck—that means, if you give them proper attention and feed regularly—you will raise more lambs than you have ewes. The money will be more than doubled, and the wool and manure will pay for their feed and interest. In the spring you may put that field in corn, with the certainty of getting fifty per cent. increase of crop.—*Maine Farmer.*

Hints for Fly Time.—Open your doors in the morning and let the fresh air pass freely through the house. After an hour or two, close the blinds and doors, or otherwise darken the rooms; except of course the one in which you are at work. Take care that no crumbs are scattered or milk spilt in places which are accessible to flies. Keep food and sweet things in the cellar as much as practicable, and keep cupboard doors shut. It is a great help to hang mosquito netting before your pantry shelves; and indeed a great deal more use might be profitably made of mosquito netting than is generally thought of. If you have no ice chest, a netting box is indispensible to preserve meat, pastry, etc., from flies. I dress my sitting room stove with it (the pink is pretty enough), making a kind of case that can be slipped off easily if I wish to make a fire in a cool day. No housekeeper who has not tried it, can guess how much nicer it is than to be daily taking a brush to a dusty stove. Bits of green "bushes," sprigs from the cherry trees or currant bushes suspended from the ceiling and wall make excellent resting places for flies, and walls kept thus provided will show a marked difference when house cleaning time comes. Another advantage is that at five o'clock on a coolish morning, the flies will be found by hundreds asleep on these "roosts," which may be taken down carefully and transferred to the fire, that will mercifully consume without awakening them.

Aurora Borealis.

This beautiful phenomenon has never been seen in European countries to the southward of London; at least not in modern times; and yet when we reflect upon the phenomena in early times, to which superstition affixed the appellation of showers of fire, fiery swords, etc., even as far south as Jerusalem, it is scarcely possible to doubt that they have been seen further south than they appear at present.

In Scotland, the Aurora Borealis was unknown previous to the commencement of the eighteenth century, when the Northern Lights were supposed to be prophetic of the intestine troubles that followed the Hanoverian succession. The same superstition prevails in the northern parts of England, where it is confidently asserted that they never were seen until the execution of the Earl of Derwentwater, in 1715, with which event it is not doubted but they were in some degree connected.

A living traveler relates a curious fact connected with their appearance in the Southern States of North America, which shows with what avidity the imagination raises a superstition on natural phenomena. "In the autumn of 1789," he says, "I was at Norfolk in Virginia, where a frequent subject of tea-table gossip was a prophecy, printed in New England, stating that the world was to be destroyed by fire, on a specific day in November in that year; a prophecy which, absurd as it was, actually made a deep impression even on those who professed to laugh at it. It happened on this very day that I crossed Elizabeth river, and stopped in Portsmouth to spend the evening at a house where there was a large party of both sexes. There the prophecy became the subject of conversation; and the day being nearly past, the whole party were speedily becoming most courageous philosophers. All at once, our ears were assailed by loud murmurs outside. We rushed to the door, and were much astonished at finding the whole population of the place in the street; the greater part of them on their knees, and uttering the loudest lamentations. Attracted by the brilliancy of the heavens, I raised my eyes upward, and observed a very vivid Aurora Borealis casting its coruscations over more than half the hemisphere. On turning round, I saw the whole party on their knees, and evidently in great trepidation. The scene was certainly awful, yet I could not restrain a burst of laughter; when my friends, with the utmost horror, begged me to desist, and not draw the wrath of offended heaven upon them.

"With difficulty I at length persuaded some of them to listen to me, when I assured them that all they saw was a common phenomenon in more northern latitudes. I also endeavored to convince some of the strangers nearest to me that there was no cause for alarm; but I could gain no converts. I succeeded, however, in drawing my own party back into the house, where I was considered something more than human, from relieving their minds from the horrors which assailed then. Toward midnight, the Aurora dispersed, as did the fears of the good people of Portsmouth. On crossing the ferry to Norfolk, I found that the same species of alarm had existed there."

Historical and Legal Years.—The fact that down to 1752 the historical year in England commenced on January 1, while the civil, ecclesiastical and legal year began on the 25th of March, led to much confusion in dates, as the Legislature, the church and civilians referred every event which took place between January 1, and March 25 to a different year from the historians. Remarkable examples of which confusion are afforded by two well-known events in English history: Charles I, is said by most authorities to have been beheaded January 30, 1648, while others with equal correctness say it was January 30, 1649; and so the revolution which drove James II. from the throne is said by some to have taken place February, 1688, and by others in February, 1689. Now these discrepancies arise from some using the civil and legal and others the historical year, though both would have assigned any event occurring *after* the 25th of March to the same years, viz.: 1649 and 1689. To avoid as far as possible mistakes from these two modes of reckoning it was usual, as often seen in old books or manuscripts, to add the historical to the legal date, when speaking of any day between January 1 and March 25, thus:

Jan. 30, 164 { 8 (i. e. 1648, the civil and legal year,
9 (i. e. 1649, the historical year.

or thus, January 30, 1648-'9. This practice, common as it has long been, is nevertheless often misunderstood, and even intelligent persons are sometimes perplexed by dates so written. The explanation, however, is very simple, for the lower or last figure always indicates the year according to our present calculations.

Japanese Daylight Fireworks.—The Yokohama *Herald*, describing a recent Japanese festival, says; "The second day was occupied with exhibitions of the ingenious daylight fireworks, of the manufacture of which the Japanese appear to be the sole masters. As usual these consisted mostly of bombs, which, exploding high in the air, discharged sometimes variously colored jets of smoke, and sometimes costly folded packages of wire and paper, which unfolded themselves into parachutes of great bulk and symmetrical design. They were sometimes fish, which swarmed leisurely through the atmosphere to the ground; or snakes, which writhed themselves away over the tree-tops; or great birds, that hovered kite-like and motionless for an incredibly long time. Occasionally they took the shape of cottages, temples, human beings, magnified crests of daimios, trees and flowers—almost anything that a lively imagination could suggest. The smoke figures, however, were the most amusing. One of the most frequently attempted was a cuttlefish, with a body of thick, fuliginous black, and arms of lighter hues. Of course the illusion was very brief, the wind not allowing the smoke to remain undisturbed for more than a few seconds; but while it lasted it was perfect."

Killed.—The cheetah, or hunting leopard, one of the most interesting animals in the Central Park collection, has met with a sad fate. The cage occupied by this animal was next to that of a large and powerful Asiatic tiger. Sometimes the cheetah used playfully to extend a paw through the bars to cultivate the acquaintance of the latter. A few days since the tiger seized the unlucky cheetah by a protruding limb and, with an extraordinary display of strength, actually dragged it through the iron bars and killed it before the keepers had time to interfere.

A Paris shopkeeper lately posted over his door a notice that as his daughter had "made a splendid match," he would sell goods at a reduction of twenty-five per cent. for a week.

When to Transplant Trees.

If we may judge by the number of inquiries received at this office, says the *Tribune*, the interest in fruit-culture has never been more active than at the present time. Many persons are asking whether it is better to transplant in Fall or wait till Spring. This question has always been and seems likely to continue an unsettled one, even among the most intelligent and experienced men. With large fruits, including pears, apples and peaches, much more depends upon the condition and preparation of the ground than upon the season at which the transplanting takes place. At different times and under different treatment, we have instituted experiments, the results of which we hoped might serve as a guide, but as yet nothing definite on this point has been determined. On four or five occasions, in putting out lots of 200 to 500 pear trees, half would be planted in the Fall and the other half in the Spring. Twice there was a very noticeably difference in the growth of the trees for a year or two, but invariably this difference would disappear, so that at the end of five years one could not positively distinguish between them. With tall and weak trees there is serious objections to Fall planting. The Winter and early Spring winds will, unless the trees are staked, sway them backward and forward to such an extent as to seriously disturb and displace the roots. This is especially true of cherry and spindling apple trees. When this evil is guarded against, then Fall has some decided advantages over Spring planting. For instance, in the Fall there is less pressing work to be done, and therefore more time can be given in the transplanting to details that are important to the welfare of the trees. Again, the ground is usually during Autumn in better order for a longer period so that there is no necessity of hurrying forward the work, as is frequently the case in the spring. For these reasons we have on different occasions recommended Fall planting, of apples, pears, peaches, and grapes, nor do we see any good reason to change opinion in this respect. There is no doubt, however, that, all things being equal, the Spring is decidedly the best season in which to do the work. But the frost may remain in the ground till the middle of April. Following this may be a spell of wet weather, keeping the soil heavy and cold, and unfit to plant trees in, and thus the time be so shortened that if the job be done at all it has to be done in a hurry, in which event many important minor matters are likely to be neglected. Better wait a whole year than run the risk of planting the trees in wet ground, under any circumstances.

Before planting see to it that the ground is in good order, thoroughly pulverized by plowing, cross-plowing, and subsoiling, until every part of it, to a depth of 18 inches, is well disturbed. For fruit trees, ground should be in good heart, but it is a great mistake to suppose that they need to be planted in rich garden soil. Ground that will give 150 to 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre is strong enough for them or for grapevines. Well-rotted yard manure applied a year or two in advance will best bring the soil up to the standard of quality. At the time of setting, some finely ground bone or super-phosphate of lime to sprinkle around the roots will be of service. As to the season, however, we repeat that with a good soil in good order, properly mellowed, it will be safe to transplant apples, pears, peaches, or grapes, either in Spring or Fall.

Baby Farming.—An excellent Act of Parliment, framed for the better protection of infant life will come into operation in Great Britain on the first of November. The object of the new law is to guard against the iniquitous system of "baby farming." The act states that the houses retaining or receiving for hire two or more infants, for the purpose of nursing, are to be registered. The age of an infant is under one year. The local authority of the place is to keep the register and may refuse to register unless satisfied that the place is suitable or the applicant of good character. A person so registered is to keep a register of all infants received, and to produce the same when required. A local authority, for serious neglect, or when a person is incapable of providing proper food and attention, or if the house is unfit, may strike the house and name off the register. An inquest is to be held on an infant dying in a registered house, unless a medical certificate is produced to the coroner. The punishment for an offense under the act is not to exceed six months, with or without hard labor, or a fine of twenty-five dollars. Fines and penalties recovered are to go to the local rates. The statute extends to the United Kingdom, and the "local authorities" are specified. These are stringent rules, but the abuse of baby farming had in England become so unbearable that something of the kind was imperatively demanded. In the metropolis the Metropolitan Board of works is the local authority, and in the city of London the common council.

A Wholesome Fright.—A venerable minister adopted a shrewd and successful plan to abate the nuisance of neighbors' hens. One neighbor and himself kept their hens shut up, so as not to annoy others. The other neighbor, though often expostulated with, would let his run at large and they made sad work in the garden of the minister and the other neighbor. One day the man who kept his hens shut up came to the minister in great trouble, saying, "Mr. H., I really do not know what to do; I have just put my garden all in fine order, and neighbor ——'s hens have scratched the beds all up, and undone all my work. I don't want to make trouble in the neighborhood, but what can I do? The venerable minister immediately said, "Look here: I have two hens I wish to kill. I will let them out and they will go right into your garden. You shoot them. You may throw them over if you have a mind to; but you shoot them." He went home. The hens were let out and were soon in his garden, and he shot them. The news flew through the neighborhood that the man had shot the minister's hens. The other neighbor heard of it, and said to himself, "If he will shoot the minister's hens he will mine," and at once shut them up and the annoyance ceased.

Wealth.—What is the wealth of any of the biggest millionaires of Europe or America to that of Ptolemy Philadelphus, of Egypt, who amassed a little property of £70,000,000? And which of our extravagant young ladies in these boasted times, ever gave her lover, as Cleopatra did, a pearl dissolved in vinegar (or undissolved) worth £80,000? Then there was Paulina, one of the *ton* in Rome, who used to wear jewels, when she returned visits, worth a million. Cicero who was a poor man, gave £40,000 for his house, and Clodius paid £150,000 for his establishment on the Palaline, while Messala gave £400,000 for the house of Antony, Seneca who was just a plain philosopher was worth £2,400,000. Tiberius left a property of nearly £24,000,000. Cæser before he entered into any office—when he was a young gentleman in private life—owed £3,000,000. Marc Antony owed £300,000 on the Ides of March, and he paid it before the Kalends of March.

What Can be Done.—An industrious housewife reports the following as the products of a barrel of flour: 103 loaves of bread, 26½ dozen doughnuts, 67 pies, 40½ dozen buscuits, 18 loaves of cake, 22½ dozen cookies, 4 batches griddles. The above lasted a family of two adults and three children three months, and would cost, if bought at the bakery at moderate prices, $35. Hence it appears that, considering the eggs, sugar, butter, milk and yeast needed to make the above mentioned goodies, the fire required to cook them, and the time of the aforesaid industrious housewife, and the first cost of the flour, that she would better have patronized the baker.

A True Picture.—How many men there are who have ground and ground to make money, that they might be happy by and by, but who, when they have got to be 50 or 60 years old, have used up all the enjoyable nerve that was in them? During their early life they carried toil, and economy, and frugality to the excess of stinginess, and when the time came that they expected joy, there was no joy for them.—*Beecher.*

A Sad Story of the Wreck.

The saddest scene of the Metis disaster was that in the saloon of the Narragansett, where sat the disconsolate widow Mrs. Martin, weeping silently near the spot where the body of her husband lay. She said that she and her huspand resided in Philadelphia, and had taken a berth in the Metis en route to one of the sea-side resorts. At eleven o'clock they retired with their two children. The first thing she knew next was being awakened by the shock occasioned by the collision. Her husband did not awake at the time, and she aroused him and he got up to see what had happened. The poor babes then commenced to cry, and while she was endeavoring to pacify them another shock was felt and her husband came rushing in, saying that the people were all rushing out of their berths, and that the captain was shouting there was no danger. She did not know what to do, and her husband was about to get into bed again when great alarm was occasioned by people running about. In a minute or two after one of the officers—the steward, she thought—came to the berth and told them to hurry out and put on life-preservers as the vessel was sinking. This was a terrible shock, and for a moment or so neither of them could attempt to do anything. Her husband got the life-preservers from under the berth while she put on some of her clothing, and he fastened one of the life-preservers around her and gave her one of the children, aged six months. He then hastily put on the other and took the other child, a boy of three years, from the berth and fled from the stateroom, which then had about a foot of water in it. In the dark and with the roar of the storm, which was tossing the vessel about, it required a great struggle to get to the deck. The poor children clung to them screaming. On reaching the saloon it was almost knee deep with water. With one hand she clung to her husband who pushed forward in the dark, and the next thing she heard was the plunging of the people in the water. Her husband caught her round the waist, shouted to her to grasp the baby tight, and then she found herself struggling in the waves. They kept together for a short time, but the sea ran so high and with the cold of the water she had to let go the babe. Her husband then got it in his other arm and together they kept it for half an hour when a high wave washed both children away, one of whom she believed was dead with the cold water and fright. The boy of three years was dashed against her twice and she succeeded in laying hold of him, and the little fellow clasped his arms around her neck, but in a short time after he released his hold, whether from death or not she could not say, but he was carried away. All around the people were floating and shouting to each other, but soon they were widely separated by the billows. In two hours, during which time she had clung to her husband, he got unconcious and disappeared. This horrible reality, and seeing her two children also perish, almost maddened her, and she was tossed on the billows like a cork. She felt herself sinking, for the life-preserver got loose, and just as she was overpowered and exhausted and about to sink the Moccasin came up, and she was rescued, after being fully four hours in the water. "But, oh! what is it to be thus recalled to life when there lies the body of my poor husband, and the poor babes lie in the sea?" she exclaimed, and commenced to weep aloud.

Captain Allen came into the room, and sympathized with her. On the way to the city the passengers, on finding out the state of affairs, and that the poor woman had lost everything except what few clothes she hastily got on her, made up a purse of $145 and presented it to her. A few hours after the arrival here she obtained a permit from the Coroner's office and proceeded en route to Philadelphia, where her parents reside, and where the remains of her husband will be interred.

How to Catch Trout.

A writer tells how a girl in the mountains of Virginia caught trout. The major and myself soon hooked a pretty string of small and medium-sized fish. There were, however, some magnates we saw moving about in the crystal water who could not be tempted by any bait we had to offer. They would glide out from beneath the cool shadows of the boulders, approach our traps with a certain majestic deliberation, sometimes even rubbing their noses against the hooks, then, as if satisfied that it wasn't worth the risk, would retire contemptuously, and let the minors take a bite, tickled, no doubt, at seeing how rapidly the youngsters snapped and went up. While we were worrying with these sly old rogues, Martha came down armed with a hickory wand, with a running noose of horse-hair attached to the end. With an arch smile she requested us to hold off for a while, and let her try her hand. Creeping like a cat along the rocks, she marked a grand old voluptuary half dreaming among the shadows. Silently and gradually dropping her slender noose into the water, she drew it toward him. As the encircling hair touched his fin, it suggested a slight suspicion of mischief, and he slowly retreated to the distance of about half his length, then resuming his indifference again, lay balanced and immobile, very possibly feliciting himself on the superior wisdom which had enabled him to detect the gilt and feathered shams displayed to deceive the small fry of his race, and the lofty virtue which had taught him to resist the allurements of casual appetite. The next moment he was whipped from the water by an invisible noose of horse-hair, and wriggled in Matha's cat-like clutches. At this success the black eyes of the mountain nymph sparkled, and her plump cheeks pitted with rosy dimples. Quieting our applause with a gesture, she readjusted her trap, and presently lifted out another beauty, then another, and another, until she had captured four of the largest fish we had seen—one weighing two and a half pounds, and surpassing any we had taken with the hook. Having thus justified her own skill, she handed her angle to the major, at the same time instructing him how to use it. But neither he nor I had the dainty glibness of hand to execute the trick successfully, and after several awkward failures each, we gave up and returned to the house.

The Pear Season.—The season of pears is upon us, and how to preserve, ripen, stew and bake, are the prevailing questions among housekeepers. The market is overrun with splendid looking fruit, much of which is too hard for eating. How to make it ripen well and rapidly is a knowledge confined to but few. One of the most extensive fruit culturists in Pennsylvania has just given to the world his method, and we, believing the information to be as valuable as it is timely, give it herewith: The requisites are a cool room and woolen blankets. The pears are to be spread upon one blanket and covered with the second. Treated in this way they ripen rapidly and without mealiness, the Bartletts coming out a fine golden color and the Sickels rich and ruddy-looking. At least half the fruit is spoiled by the ordinary indoor method of ripening, and housekeepers will hail with delight any new and effective means of attaining the desired end without loss or vexation of spirit.—*Exchange.*

Keeping Off Snakes.—In San Diego County, California, it was a custom in the Summer to guard against the approach of rattlesnakes by surrounding the couch with the horse-hair rope which is used to stake out a horse. This, made very nicely of the manes and tails of horses, is very rough, the ends of the hairs sticking out all over it, and these, it is said, the snake dislikes, as they probably irritate his skin, and feeling them he turns aside.

Of forty-two Atlantic steamers lost at sea between the years 1841 and 1872, thirty-eight were of iron and four of wood. Of the line of iron ships running into the St. Lawrence and Portland Rivers, nine were lost between 1857 and 1864, and five iron sailing vessels, all built in Great Britain and sent to sea in 1865 and 1868, have never been heard from.

Repairing Broken Axletrees.

Whenever an axletree of a carriage or lumber wagon breaks down, it usually occurs at a long distance from a shop where it can be repaired. By the exercise of a little mechanical skill at such a time, a teamster can make a temporary repair sufficient to enable him to reach home, or the place of destination, with but little delay. We will suppose, for example, that one axle-arm is broken entirely off. Remove the load; block up the axletree an inch or two higher at one end than at the other; then procure a piece of tough rail or scantling, or a piece of a small tree, about four feet long; dress off one end, tapering with an axe, for an axle arm, so that it will fit the hole in the hub, and lash the piece to the broken axletree with pieces of rope or wire. The rough piece may be fitted to one side or beneath the axletree. After the rope has been drawn up as tightly as practicable, let two or three thin wedges be driven under the rope; after which wet it thoroughly, and the rope by contracting will hold the temporary axle arm with sufficient firmness to enable the teamster to proceed with his load. In case no bit is at hand to bore a hole for a linch-pin, cut a groove around the axle arm near the extremity, and wind pieces of rope or twine around the arm until a ridge is formed of sufficient size to hold the wheel from running off. Should the axletree give way near the middle, rather than at one of the arms, fit a piece of scantling or stout rail beneath it, letting the piece extend from wheel to wheel, and lash the ends to the axletree near the wheels. In case it were necessary to ride several miles to obtain pieces of rope and an axe before one could make the necessary repairs, it might be far more satisfactory to do so than to procure another vehicle, transfer the load, and afterwards return for the broken one. In case a wheel were to break down, a man who is half a mechanic could easily fix a piece of plank beneath the hub, which would slide on the ground, like a runner, for several miles.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The market for Dry Goods the past week has exhibited considerable animation in all departments. The cool weather has had a most favorable effect as necessitating a lively demand for seasonable goods. The special feature has been the changes in cotton fabrics, noticed in our quotations elsewhere.

Standard Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.—Close active and in good demand.

In Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings the demand from first hands was active. Standard goods are held firmly at former quotations.

In Cotton Flannels the demand has been a little more active, but the transactions have been on a small scale.

Stripes and Ticks.—The market is moderately active. In Ticks fair scales are reported at current quotations.

Printing Cloths are dull.

Prints continue active and strong for seasonable grades.

Kentucky Jeans are inactive. Quotations remain nominally the same.

In Flannels the demand has been active. The stock in hand is small with a good demand.

In Foreign Dry Goods business has been active, exhibited steady and rapid improvement. There are few goods in the market below last year's prices, importers holding heavy stocks, thus preventing another advance in prices.

A Fox Tale.—A quaint Scotch minister was given somewhat to exaggeration in the pulpit. His clerk reminded him of its ill effects upon the congregation. He replied he was not aware of it, and wished the clerk the next time he did it to give a cough by way of hint. Soon after he was describing Sampson's tying the foxes' tails together. He said, "The foxes in those days were much larger than ours, and they had tails twenty fut long." "Ahem!" came from the clerk's desk. "That is," continued the preacher," according to their measurement, but by ours they were fifteen fut long." "Ahem!" louder than before. "But as you may think this extravagant we'll just say they were ten fut!" "Ahem! ahem!" still more vigorous. The parson leaned over the pulpit, and shaking his finger at the clerk, said: "you may cough there all night long, mon, I'll nae take off a fut more. Would you hae the foxes wid nae teels at a'?"

A Hack Strike.—The strike among the hack-drivers of Wiesbaden has had an unfortunate termination for themselves. A Mr. Solomons, of Berlin, taking advantage of the occasion, immediately offered to prepare 200 elegant hacks of the most modern and approved construction, which he tended to the Wiesbaden Government to be used according to the newest regulations. The Government at once accepted the proposition, giving Mr. Solomons full control over the hack traffic of the city, and throwing the old refactory Jehus entirely out of employment. The police have also received full instructions to take every means for seeing the new order faithfully carried into execution.

A Story.—A very extraordinary story is apparently gaining some credence in Madrid. It is neither more nor less than to the effect that King Amadens was a party to what is supposed to be the assassination hoax, and designed the same with a view to the favorable results of the dastardly attack. He, says the report, was much chagrined to find one of his instruments killed, as he had no such intention towards any but his horses, The prisoners will soon be discharged it is said. Another sensation is that the Attorney-General has discovered evidence implicating the Duke de Montpensier in the assassination of Prim and demands his arrest.

A Model School.—Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, is to assist in founding a school for girls which is to be a model institution. It is not, like the national schools, to give a limited common school education, but will furnish a really liberal education, at a cost of not more than $42 per year. The school will be divided into three departments, preparatory, junior and senior, and a normal school will be attached to the institution for the preparation of young ladies as teachers.

Singular.—At Gaylordsville, in Fairfield County, Ct., there resides an old lady named Sarah Gaylord, who is so deaf that a large bell, rang immediately near her ear, cannot be heard by her. Despite this absolute deafness, she will go to church, listen to a lengthly sermon, and then return home and be able to repeat the discourse word for word. Her entire knowledge of the sermon is gained from the motion of the speaker's lips.

A Floating Circus.—At Strasburg, Prussia, a Yankee circus is creating a great excitement among the Alsatians, An American has brought his company over and built a covered amphitheatre on a huge raft, which is towed about by a steam-tug and anchored before any town which promises to pay well. This novel Yankee notion is now floating up and down the Rhine, having come there from Amsterdam, and is going to England. The owner makes lots of money.

Simple Enough.—A Westerner recently invented the neatest, simplest, and most effective method of suicide, ever heard of. He placed himself in the most comfortable posture attainable, and took in his mouth a piece of India rubber tubing, the other end of which was connected with the gas blower. He then turned on the gas and proceeded to inhale, going off to the happy hunting grounds as easily as if he was only taking a dose of laughing gas in a dentist's chair.

Sleeves.—New sleeves for ladies dresses are simple and pretty, having all the comfort of a coat sleeve with the graceful effect of a flowing sleeve. They are, in fact, closely fitted coat sleeves with the wrist turned back from the outer seam in a triangular revers, while a pleated frill or gathered ruffle is inserted in this opening, and left to hang in the way under-sleeves are now worn.

A little temper is such a good thing in wives that they never ought to lose it.

Weekly Review of New York Market.

Provisions. Pork.—Mess on the spot steady but quiet. 200 bbls. thin mess sold at $18. For forward delivery the market is steady, but rather quiet.

Dressed Hogs.—There is no change of prices. We quote city at 6 7-8a7 1-2c.

Cut Meats.—We quote hams in pickles at 13a14c.; in salt at 11a12c, and shoulder at 7c

Smoked Meats.—The market is firm. We quote hams at 13a16c.; shoulders at 8 1-2c; and clear rib at 10 1-2a11c.

Beef.—There is no change in the market. Plain western mess at $5a$7 and extra mess at $7a$9. Sales 70 bbls.

Beef Hams—are quiet. We quote old western at $20a$28 and new at $30a$32. Sales 25 bbls.

Lard—for western on the spot is a shade better. For forward delivery we do not learn of any business. At the close 9 1-2 is bid for October.

Butter—Common and medium grades come forward freely. We quote State in welsh tubs at 22a26c; western at 10a15c. for common to fair, and 18a22c. for fine and fancy.

Cheese—is quiet, and prices are in the buyers' favor. The home trade is moderate. State factory, 12a18c. for common to fine; and 14c. for fancy.

Breadstuffs.—State and western flour is ten to twenty cents higher. There is a moderate demand from exporters and the trade.

Wheat—The market is less active, but prices are one to two cents higher. We quote No.2 spring in store at $1 60a$1 63 winter red western at 1 55a1 63 for new; amber western and southern at $1 64a $1 72 for new.

Rye is quiet but firm, Western at 75c.

Sugar—The market for raw is fairly active, and prices are firm. We quote fair refining at 8 5-8c., and Nos. 11 to 13 centrifugal at 9 7-8a10 1-8c. In refined the business is fair. We quote soft yellow at 10a10 7-8c.; soft white at 11a11 1-8c.; granulated at 12 1-8c.; crushed and powdered at 12 3-8c, and cut loaf at 13 3-8c.

Coffee—The market for Brazils is inactive, and prices are nominal. East and West India coffees are dull and prices are in the buyers' favor.

Molasses is quiet, but steady. In domostic there is a fair jobbing trade.

Petroleum is firmly held, but there is scarcely any inquiry. Refined 24c. Cases are quoted firm at 29c. For crude in bulk there is a fair inquiry.

Wool is remarkably quiet. There are very few buyers in the market. The sales are light medium western at 62c.; medium Ohio at 64c.; Ohio at 62c; tubbed at 61½c.; fine Texas at 37c.; spring clip California at 35a38c.; East India at 42c.; Cape at 38a41c.

In a Lunatic Asylum.

A reporter who feigned insanity and was sent to a lunatic asylum, says he now feels that had he not been nerved with the consciousness that he was present in this place and among these scenes of agony for a purpose—a work of simple justice and truth, to be told unreservedly and dispassionately, whether it was favorable or unfavorable to the institution, he could not have endured through those few days. Had he felt his imprisonment to be hopeless and aimless—had he had no thoughts to busy and interest him but his own wrongs and sufferings to make him despair—his associations alone would have driven him wild in a month. And though he had assurances of early release, and though he knew friends without were anxiously interested in his release as himself, still the association with disordered brains, the total lack of amusements, the forced absence from the free air and sunshine, the horrible noises which alarmed the nights and defied slumber, the filthy manner in which the meals are served, the utter separation from the world, and the other conditions of his imprisonment, had such an effect upon him that at the end of three days, in a fit of the deepest despondency, he well nigh lost courage, and was strongly tempted to abandon his mission. Cut off from all communication with his friends, without money, forced to beg an attendant even for a drink of ice-water, or to get a handkerchief or collar, and utterly at the mercy of unsympathizing servants and an incompetent physician, the patient became so depressed and disconsolate that (it is no exaggeration) he actually questioned his own sanity, or at all events his ability to retain his reason if he should be forced to remain where he was. He fully realized then, for the first time, how terrible must be the reflections, how wild the despair, of a sane man condemned to exile among these maddened souls after the physician in charge had, in answer to his pleadings and his protest, toyed with his pulse and postponed for a more convenient season a careful examination of his condition, or even the most ordinary inquiries in regard to his history. Imprisoned there by due process of law, the victim, perhaps, of a foul conspiracy in which physicians had been bribed or duped, and the magistrate had blindly put faith in strangers, forced to acknowledge the triumph of his foes, despairing of ultimate deliverance, and losing faith in his fellow man and almost in his God, a sane man thus imprisoned cannot fail soon to become, under the unwholesome influences of this place, a maniac in fact as well as in name.

A Watering Place Romance.

Last night I overheard the following conversation: "No, Harry, dear, we must part. I think it is awful cruel of pa, but you know he never encouraged you. He says that you are nice enough but that a young man now a-days must be able to support a wife in the style to which she has been accustomed, and that, you know, you could not do, dear. So I must give you up. That Gus Evans I fairly hate, with his little, snapping eyes, and his bristly, ugly moustache—ugh! but he has a lovely pony phaeton, which is all at my service, and a diamond pin as big as a walnut in his shirt bosom and pa says he has lots of money, and owns real estate and railroad stocks, and I don't know what else, and he says I must be civil to him and marry him if he asks me; and I know he will, for the other night he got right to the point and was ready to ask the all important question, when pa dropped in to look for his paper, and that ended it for the time."

"But don't you love me?" the young, manly fellow at her side asked; with a twinge and a tremor in his voice; "you know you have given me cause for thinking so, and hoping."

"Why, yes, of course I do. How silly! Love you; you know I love you, and it is really too bad that I can't have my way and marry you instead of Gust Pa might as well support us as not, bu. he won't, and you know I never can exist without the comforts I have always had. I must have my dresses and my diamonds, my horses, and my parties, and move in the same circle as I do now, and those things you know you could never give me. No, Harry, dear, I shall always love you, and you won't be vexed will you; but it is better that we should part, and you won't try to see me much, will you, till after I'm married?"

"Vexed, oh, no, not at you. But let us go in, and then I'll say good bye to you and my hopes forever."

His voice was hard, and he strove to be cool and unconcerned, but it trembled a little, and his face was very white as they passed me. But her smile was as sweet and self satisfied, and her eye as clear as though she had not wrecked a young man's happiness, and thrown him aside for a brainless jumping-jack with money, and as though her life was not to be a vapid, tiresome round of fashionable emptiness, with none of love or usefulness to sweeten it.

That Debt.—It is a small one, to be sure, and apparently not worth a serious thought. Why not then pay it? Why be compelled to suffer the mortification of a dun? Why not take that little thorn out of your finger at once? It will fester if allowed to remain, and cause ten times the trouble. Why not relieve the conscience of that little load? You will feel better for it by so doing. You contracted the debt knowingly and willingly. Did you mean to pay it? Certainly you did. Then why not do it at once? Every day's delay increases, morally, the amount of your obligation. Remember, too, that your little debt, and a thousands other men's little debts, make a little fortune for your creditor—the poor printer, for instance.

The Public Debt

The following is a recapitulation of the statement of the public debt of the United States:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,363,052,500.00
Bonds at five per cent	414,567,300.00
Principal	$1,777,617,800.00
Interest	22,338,287.70
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness, at four per cent	$678,000.00
Navy Pension Fund at three per cent	14,000,000.00
Certificates at three per cent	7,985,000.00
Principal	$22,663,000.00
Interest	127,058.84
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$6,270,675.26
Interest	987,670.01
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$356,086,182.50
Fractional currency	46,819,301.16
Coin Certificates	28,963,800.00
Principal	$427,870,353.66
Unclaimed interest	8,834.83
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,232,323,728.92
Interest	29,851,851.39
Total	$2,262,150,580.31
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$74,918,817.40
Currency	10,934,742.36
Total	$84,853,559.76
Debt less Cash in the Treasury.	
September 1, 1872	$2,177,322,020.55
August 1, 1872	2,188,033,656.44
Decrease of debt during past month	$10,736,635.89
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1872	48,491,478.43
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1872	299,649,762.03
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512.00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235.12
Interest paid by United States	16,570,575.54
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	3,806,863.19
Balance of interest paid by the United States	12,763,712.35
The official exposition of the reduction of the national debt shows a total decrease from March 1, 1869, to date of	348,141,239.80
And a decrease in the annual interest charge of	23,191,315.00

How She Did It.—I will tell you a rather barefaced story of how a Dublin chambermaid is said to have got twelve commercial travellers into eleven bedrooms, and yet to have given each a separate room. Here we have the eleven bedrooms.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

"Now," said she, "if two of you gentlemen will go into No. 1 bedroom, and wait there a few minutes, I'll find a spare room for one of you as soon as I've shown the others to their rooms." Well, now, having thus bestowed *two* gentlemen in No. 1, she puts the third in No. 2, the fourth in No. 3, the fifth in No. 4, the sixth in No. 5, the seventh in No. 6, the eighth in No. 7, the ninth in No. 8, the tenth in No. 9, and the eleventh in No. 10. She then came back to No. 1, where you will remember she left the twelfth gentleman along with the first and said: "I have now accommodated all the rest and still have a room to spare, so, if one of you will please step into No. 11, you will find it empty." Thus the twelfth man got his bedroom. Of course, there is a hole in the saucepan somewhere; but I leave the reader to determine exactly where the fallacy is, with just a warning to think twice before deciding as to *which*, if any of the travellers was the "odd man out."

Mosquito Manure. — The *Scientific American* has the following: "At Stratford, Conn., where mosquitoes are as thick as a fog, lives an ingenious Yankee, so they say, believe it who may, who puts these insects to profitable uses. He has invented a large revolving scoop net covered with lace, which is put in motion by a windmill, water power, or steam. The lower half of the scoop is placed in water. The upper half moves through the atmosphere and at each rotation draws immense numbers of the 'squitoes' down into the water, where they drown and sink to the bottom. Every revolution of the net draws in an ounce of mosquitoes, or a ton for thirty-two thousand turns of the machine. The mosquitoes thus collected make a splendid manure for the land, worth forty-five dollars a ton.

For prices of Railroad Bonds write to Charles W. Hassler, No. 7 Wall Street, New York.

Pavement. — Workmen are laying a pavement on the walks of Union Park New York, which has never before been used in this country. It is formed of rock simply ground to powder and heated to a temperature of not less than 300 degrees. While hot this powder is spread evenly with a rake over a bed of cement, and is then compressed by rollers into a pavement, with neither joints nor seams, and impervious to water. Its surface is perfectly smooth, and there is no dust, mud or exhalations. It can be easily swept, is not more slippery than granite, and is not acted upon by the heat. The rock of which it is made is imported from Val de Travers, Neuchatel, Switzerland.

Don't Hawk Hawk, Spit Spit, Blow Blow, and disgust everybody with your Catarrh and its offensive odor, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will speedily destroy all odor, arrest the discharge, and cure you, 614.

A Memphis local editor who got drunk was fined five times the usual penalty, on the ground that it was his place to set an example.

Burnett's Cocoaine gives new life to the hair and makes it grow luxuriantly.

Somebody who seems to have been annoyed beyond the point of patient endurance, says: "I made a vow long since, and I record it here, never to apologize for stepping on a trailing skirt, outside of the proper place to wear one. Like many another nuisance, the way to abate it is to treat it without mercy; and unless my plan is in harmony with the will of the Lord, I shall be confronted on the judgment-day with an appalling number of torn and ripped dress skirts.

Adding Poison to Poison.—There is no disease in which the blood is not more or less impregnated with unwholesome matter, and the direct, inevitable effect of all preparations containing spirituous excitants is to increase the volume of poison in the veins, and thereby aggravate and prolong the malady. Hence it is that dyspepsia, billious fever, cholera-morbus, lung-complaints, gout, dropsy, rheumatism, nervous disorders, and cases of general and local debility, originally mild in type, are frequently rendered chronic and dangerous by dosing the sufferers with the alcoholic bitters advertised as medicinal stimulants. As a counterblast to the *canards* put forth by the proprietors of those pernicious compounds, the plain, honest, philosophical statements of Dr. Joseph Walker, relative to the nature and effects of his California Vinegar Bitters, are doing a world of good. He has opened the eyes of the public to the important fact, that a pure vegetable tonic and alterative, unpolluted by alcohol, if not an absolute specific for every variety of disease, is the nearest approach to it yet attained. His Vinegar Bitters are unquestionably working such wonders in affections of the stomach, bowels, nervous and muscular systems, and the glands and respiratory organs.—*Com.*

For Dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.—*Com.*

The Elmwood Collar is just the thing for hot weather. The folded edges and perspiration-proof finish prevent its breaking down under any circumstances. You can wear it longer than any other collar. Ask your Furnisher for the Elmwood.—*Com.*

There is no excuse for poor Biscuits, Rolls, Bread, Griddle Cakes, Muffins, Waffles, &c., when Dooley's Yeast Powder is used. Grocers sell it.—*Com.*

Contagious diseases, such as horse ail, glander, &c., may be prevented by the use of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders. Persons traveling with horses should take note of this.—*Com.*

Missionaries and others sojourning in foreign lands should not fail to take with them a good supply of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It is the most reliable medicine for all purposes there is in the world.—*Com.*

Use the best. It is the cheapest. Frank Miller's Harness Oil contains no Coal or Mineral Oils.—*Com.*

H. H. Shufeldt & Co., Chicago, alone in America distil IMPERIAL GIN by the Holland Process. Send for circular.—*Com.*

Masks and Faces.—Ladies who mask their faces and necks with enamels endanger their health to no purpose. The plaster work deceives nobody. There is but one article known which will restore a blemished complexion or create external brilliancy and bloom where they have never heretofore existed, and that article is Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It performs this toilet miracle by infusing vitality into the skin. The floral and herbal juices of which it is composed gently stimulate the circulation in the minute blood vessels, and brace the network of nerves through which they pass. Thus quickened and strengthened the external covering soon acquires a fresh and healthful hue, and every trace of sallowness disappears. The palest cheeks derive from the beautifying baptism of this delightful cosmetic a warmer hue, and the arms, hands and neck, a blonde lustre which the charlatans, who profess to make ladies "beautiful forever" with their poisonous cement, can never hope to imitate.—[Com.]

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick-headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. Beware of imitations.—[Com.]

"Five Minutes for Refreshments."—Everybody who has traveled by railroad has heard the above announcement, and has probably suffered from eating too hastily, thereby sowing the seed of Dyspepsia. It is a comfort to know that the Peruvian Syrup will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, as thousands are ready to testify.—*Com.*

LIKE LIGHTNING are the miraculous cures effected with Flagg's Instant Relief. Aches, Pains, Sprains, Bowel Complaints, etc., cannot exist if this great medicine is used. Relief Warranted,
Or Money Refunded. —*Com.*

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE is the most sure and complete preparation of its kind in the world. Its effects are magical, its character harmless, its tints natural, its qualities enduring.—*Com.*

Special Notices.

A Disease with a Thousand Symptoms.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part, also, to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood. A medicine that, like Hostetter's Bitters, not only tones the stomach, but at the same time controls the liver, produces a regular habit of body, braces the nerves, purifies the fluids and "ministers to a mind diseased," is therefore the true and only specific for chronic indigestion. Such is the operation of this famous vegetable restorative. It not only cures dyspepsia, but also all concommittants and consequences. Moreover, it is invaluable as a preventive of indigestion. No one who chooses to take half a wineglassful of this agreeable appetizer and stomachic habitually three times a day will ever be troubled with oppression after eating, nausea, sour eructations, or any other indications of a want of vigor in the digestive and assimilating organs. The debility and languor superinduced by hot weather are immediately and permanently relieved by the Bitters, and persons who are constitutionally inclined to look upon life "as through a glass, darkly," will be apt to take a brighter and more hopeful view of the situation under the genial influence of this wholesome medicinal stimulant.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat or lung difficulties.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
191 Penn. Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y

The Markets.

NEW YORK.			
Beef Cattle—Prime to Ex. Bullocks	$ .13	@	.13¾
First quality	.12½	@	.12¾
Second qual	.12	@	.12½
Ordinary thin Cattle	.11	@	.11¾
Inf'r or lowest grade	.09	@	.10
Milch Cows	45.00	@	65.00
Hogs—Live	.04½	@	.04¾
Dressed	.04¾	@	.04¾
Sheep	.05	@	.07
Cotton—Middling	.22½	@	.22¾
Flour—Extra Western	7.30	@	7.65
State Extra	7.30	@	7.70
Wheat—Red Western	1.55	@	1 62
" State	1.55	@	1.65
Rye—Western	.75	@	.75
Barley—Malt	1.50½	@	1.50¾
Corn—Mixed Western	.63	@	.62
Oats—Mixed Western	.46	@	.46
Hay	1.20	@	1.55
Straw	.60	@	1.05
Hops ... '71s, 25 @ 65—'70s.	10	@	.30
Pork—Mess	12 25	@	14.25
Lard	.08¾	@	.09
Petroleum—Crude	12	Refined	.23¾
Butter—State	.18	@	.30
Ohio W. R.	.18	@	.20
" Fancy	.15	@	.16
Western ordinary	.10	@	.13
Pennsylvania fine	.20	@	.32
Cheese—State Factory	.13	@	.14¾
" Skimmed	.08	@	.16
Ohio	.12	@	.13¾
Eggs—State	.21	@	.24
BUFFALO.			
Beef Cattle	5 00	@	7.50
Sheep	5.00	@	6 00
Hogs—Live	5.00	@	5.35
Flour	7.00	@	9 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.36	@	1.43
Corn	.51¾	@	.54
Oats	.37¾	@	.38
Rye	.98	@	1.00
Barley	.70	@	.71
Lard	.09	@	.09¾
ALBANY.			
Wheat	2 00	@	2.00
Rye—State	.85	@	.87
Corn—Mixed	.62	@	.64
Barley—State	.70	@	.85
Oats—State	44	@	.45
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour	4.50	@	10.00
Wheat—Western Red	1.68	@	1.71
White	1.85	@	1.90
Corn—Yellow	.61	@	.65
Mixed	.64	@	.65¾
Petroleum—Crude	16¾	refined	23¾
Clover Seed	10 50	@	10.50
Timothy	3.50	@	3 50
BALTIMORE.			
Cotton—Low Middlings	.21¾	@	.21¾
Flour—Extra	5.10	@	9.50
Wheat—	1.60	@	1.85
Corn	.61	@	.64
Oats	37	@	.39

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$290 for first-class Pianos. No discount. No Agents. Address U. S. PIANO CO., 865 Broadway, N.Y.

Iron in the Blood

PERUVIAN AN IRON TONIC SYRUP

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing **Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints,** *and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.*

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP *blown in the glass.*

Pamphlets Free.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 Dey St., New York.

Sold by Druggists generally.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED to sell Our Popular Campaign Charts and New Map of Union and World. C. P. BRADWAY, Danville, Pa.

A GREAT OFFER!! Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y. will dispose of One Hundred Pianos, Melodeons, and Organs of six first-class makers, including Waters's, at *extremely low prices for cash, during this month*, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of Parlor Organ, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway, New York.

DO NOT DELAY, but write for your European estate, in either French, German, or English, to J. F. FRUEAUFF, Attorney at Law, Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa.

$25 TO $100 PER WEEK made easy by any lady. 20,000 sold in six months. The most wonderfully rapid selling article ever invented for married or single ladies' use. *No female can do without it.* Durable, elegant, cheap, and what has always been wanted, and always will. Profits large. Rights for sale. Lady agents can make fortunes. Standard articles. Circulars free. Address, MRS. WILSON, [illegible] Fulton St. New York. P. O. Box 31



Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whisky, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual on the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters twice a week.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are the best safe-guard in cases of eruptions and malignant fevers. Their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Their Counter-irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassful. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef-steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

N Y N U—No 37

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AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than at anything else. Particulars free. G. Stinson & Co., *Fine Art Publishers*, Portland, Maine.

F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington Nursery, Ill.; 600 acres; 21st year; 12 Green-Houses; Trees, Bulbs, Hedge Plants, Nursery Stock; 4 Catalogues, 20 cents.

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500.000 STANDARD PEAR TREES at greatly reduced rates. Also a general line of Nursery Stock. Write for Price List. E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.—Swarthmore Delaware Co., Pa. This institution for both sexes will re-open 9th mo., 3rd, 1872. For Catalogue, &c., address, EDWARD H. MAGILL, President.

$50.00 VALUE TO EVERYBODY.—Old or young, high or low, male or female, sick or well, rich or poor. Send a three-cent postage stamp for circular. Address, DOBSON, HAYNES & CO., St. Louis, Mo., Agents wanted.

$1.000 REWARD! For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that Dr Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00



Thea-Nectar IS A PURE BLACK TEA With the Green Tea Flavor. The best Tea Imported. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton St. & 2 & 4 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5,506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

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Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

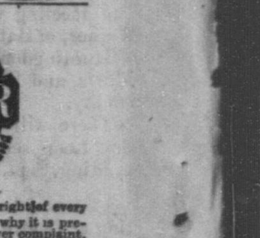
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"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

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The Rights of the Sick.—It is the right of every invalid to know what his medicine is, and why it is prescribed. Is any sufferer from dyspepsia, liver complaint, headache, costiveness, or heartburn, desirous to know what Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient is, and why he ought to take it? The answer is simple. It is the chemical equivalent of the Seltzer Spa water, and the greatest physicians the world has ever seen have pronounced that water a specific for the complaints in question.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.